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ESTABLISHED 1887

Brezhnev Is Buried in Red Square

40 Leaders Pay Respects At Funeral

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Leonid Brezhnev, who ruled the Soviet Union for the last 15 years, was buried with military honors Monday in Red Square.

With the sounds of bells, factory and ship sirens and artillery gun salutes ringing from Vladivostok on the Pacific Ocean to Kaliningrad on the Baltic Sea, Mr. Brezhnev's body was lowered into the

Diplomats believe Andropov wants to tighten discipline throughout Soviet society. Page 2.



Viktoria Brezhnev, 74-year-old widow of the Soviet president, was aided by unidentified guards at the funeral Monday of her husband. Behind, at her immediate right, is Yuri Brezhnev, her son.

ground next to the grave of Stalin at 12:45 P.M.

Several of his close colleagues were openly during the final moments of the ceremony behind the Lenin mausoleum as Mr. Brezhnev's wife, Viktoria, and daughter, Galina, followed the tradition of Russian orthodoxy by kissing the dead leader's forehead and lips before the coffin was closed.

Yuri V. Andropov, who succeeded Mr. Brezhnev as the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, led other senior officials to the grave to throw handfuls of earth into the grave.

Numerous foreign representatives, including more than 40 political leaders, watched the ceremony in what for Moscow was extraordinarily mild and dry weather. The U.S. president, George Bush, led the U.S. delegation, which included Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Arthur A. Hartman, the ambassador to Moscow.

In his funeral oration, Mr. Andropov struck a moderate tone in contrast to recent, Kremlin pronouncements. Apart from one critical reference to "the forces of imperialism," Mr. Andropov praised Mr. Brezhnev as an "outstanding fighter for a secure peace" and said that the Kremlin remained ready "for honest, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with any country."

"Farewell, dear Leonid Ilyich," Mr. Andropov said at the end. "Your cause will be continued in the deeds of our party and people."

Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, the

defense minister, also sounded far less belligerent than he did eight days ago when he addressed the nation from the same spot in celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

Mr. Brezhnev's closest political associate, Konstantin U. Chernenko, 71, who was Mr. Andropov's main rival for the party leadership after Mr. Brezhnev died Wednesday at age 75, was also absent from the group of Soviet leaders who greeted foreign dignitaries at a Kremlin reception after the funeral.

Monday's lineup atop the Lenin mausoleum provided no clues as to the relative strength of various personalities in the new leadership other than to make clear Mr. Andropov's preeminence.

This was reinforced by the fact that at the reception in the ornate St. George's Hall, Mr. Andropov was accompanied only by Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Vasily V. Kiznetsov, the first vice president of the Soviet Union.

After the reception, Mr. Andropov plunged into a series of private

half-hour meetings with foreign leaders. He saw Mr. Bush and Mr. Shultz, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, President Karl Carstens and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, Pakistani Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan and President Bahrkarmal of Afghanistan.

The meetings with General Zia and Mr. Karmal were interpreted by diplomats here as indicating that Mr. Andropov may take another look at the Afghanistan problem, where the government is supported by some 100,000 Soviet troops.

An entire series of related exchanges in the course of the day created an impression that many leaders visiting here were anxious to exploit the opportunity for direct contacts.

One of the most interesting moves was made by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the highest ranking Polish military authority, who told Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece, that he would lift martial law in Poland before Jan. 15. According to sources present at the meeting in the Greek Embassy, General Jaruzelski said he would stick to this time-

table "no matter what" and he invited Mr. Papandreu to Warsaw soon after Jan. 15.

The Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, received an exceptionally warm welcome by Mr. Andropov during the Kremlin reception when he was singled out for a four-minute conversation, holding up the line of dignitaries waiting to greet the new leader.

Mr. Huang was reported to have delayed his departure from here until Wednesday in order to meet with Mr. Gromyko and probably other Soviet officials.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada conferred with Mr. Tikhonov, who also received Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France while Mr. Gromyko received Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki of Japan.

The diplomatic activity involved 32 heads of state, 15 prime ministers, numerous foreign ministers and various dignitaries ranging from Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The funeral itself was a spectacle not seen here since the death of Stalin in 1953.

Bush Holds Talks With Andropov

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Vice President George Bush met briefly Monday with the new Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, in a session described by the Americans as "frank, cordial and substantive" and by the Russians as an exchange "on the fundamental matters of Soviet-U.S. relations."

Neither side offered further details, and shortly after the session in the Kremlin Mr. Bush flew to Zimbabwe to resume an African tour interrupted for the funeral of Leonid I. Brezhnev. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who accompanied Mr. Bush to the funeral and to the meeting, also flew to Washington in the late afternoon.

Although the exchange between Mr. Bush and Mr. Andropov was unlikely to have ranged far beyond a reiteration of policies, Western diplomats found it significant that Mr. Andropov had seen the Americans so early in his tenure.

The contact between the two leaders followed a state funeral for Mr. Brezhnev at which eulogies by both Mr. Andropov and Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister, echoed recent Soviet speeches.

Mr. Andropov said Moscow will maintain "great vigilance" at a time when "the force of imperialism is trying to push the peoples onto the road of hostility and military confrontation." He added, however, that "we are always ready for honest, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with any state that is willing to cooperate."

The choice of Marshal Ustinov to speak first after Mr. Andropov recalled the attention Mr. Brezhnev had lavished on the military in his last major speech on Oct. 27.

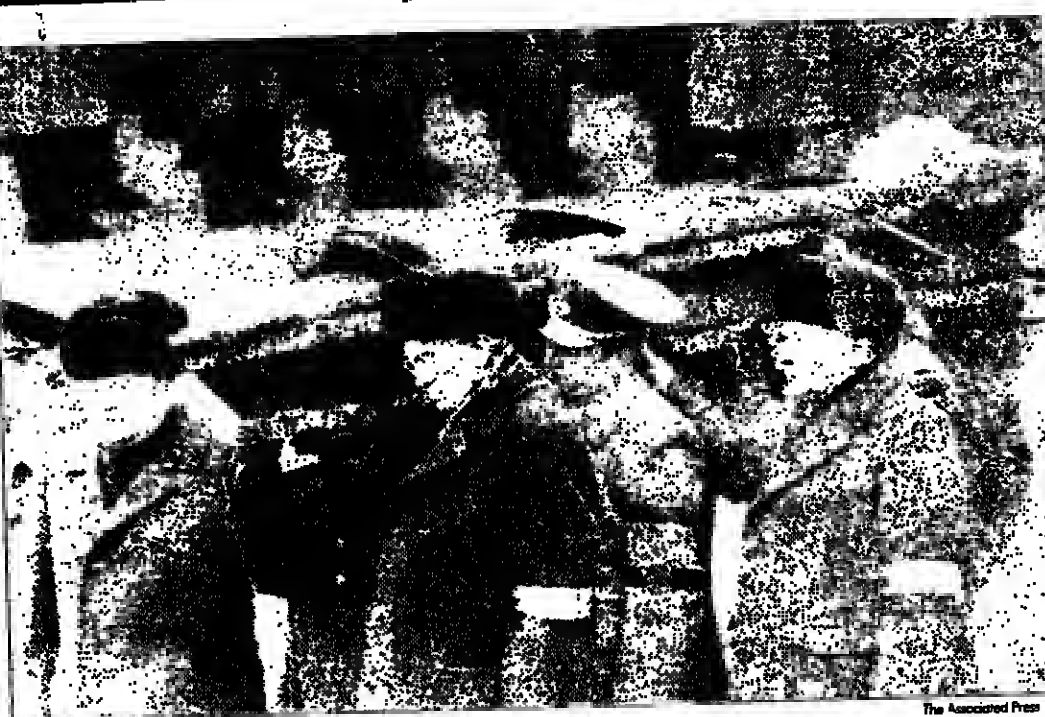
Mr. Ustinov described Mr. Brezhnev as "an outstanding architect of détente." But he also recalled the leader's "unflinching attention" to the armed forces. He described Mr. Brezhnev's actions to arm the military with the most modern weapons as "exceptionally fruitful."

Still, the Russians seemed to place some importance on Mr. Bush's presence. His meeting with Mr. Andropov was reported on evening television news, and Tass, the Soviet news agency, said the Soviet leaders expressed gratitude "for the respect shown on the part of the U.S. administration for the memory of Leonid Brezhnev."

In a departure statement, Mr. Bush said the meeting gave "both sides the opportunity to exchange views on the state of their relations." He recalled that on arrival he said he had come "in a spirit of seriousness and hope."

He added, "As we leave Moscow, we are well aware of the difficult problems that confront us. The challenges, while enormous, are far from insurmountable. The United States," Mr. Bush said, "would seek 'the kind of constructive relations that can indeed move the world toward peace and prosperity.'"

The Tass account of the meeting said Mr. Andropov stressed that the Soviet Union "is ready to build relations with the U.S.A. on the basis of full equality, noninterference, mutual respect in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and normalization of the international situation."



The coffin of Leonid I. Brezhnev being carried to the grave Monday in Red Square. Among the pallbearers were, from left, Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov; Yuri V. Andropov, the new party leader, and Konstantin U. Chernenko, who was Mr. Brezhnev's closest political associate.

Mitterrand Disputes Reagan On Allied Trade Agreement

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand said Monday that France was prepared to continue negotiating East-West trade policy, on which President Ronald Reagan announced an allied accord on Saturday.

In his first public statement on the agreement, which was linked to the lifting of U.S. sanctions against companies helping to build the Soviet natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, Mr. Mitterrand said here that "France is not a party to what is perhaps not even an agreement."

He said that the agreement announced by Mr. Reagan "did not correspond to reality as far as France is concerned."

[The United States acknowledged Monday that an agreement had not been completed. The Associated Press reported from Washington, Alan Romberg, a State Department spokesman, said that the unratified details were minor and that there was no reason to back away from the president's statement that the allies had reached "substantial agreement" on a plan of action.]

Mr. Mitterrand also indicated that the announcement raised questions about French sovereignty. "We accept negotiation," he said. But "we do not want France's freedom of decision to be modified by the talks which have not won the acceptance of the responsible authorities," he added. "I am responsible for the interests of the French."

The diplomats said that Mr. Mitterrand was displeased that Mr. Reagan had made the announcement unilaterally despite the French government's last-minute efforts to have the announcement delayed.

On the lifting of sanctions, Mr. Mitterrand said that "good sense has won the day."

A senior French diplomatic official, characterizing the state of U.S.-French relations, said, "We are faced with an incident, a small crisis, but not dramatic."

French senior officials said that the government is unhappy about the apparent unwillingness of the White House to consult its allies.

They cited a Reagan administration announcement that the summit meeting of industrialized nations will be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, on May 27 and 28.

The date was chosen by Washington without consultations, the officials said. "The date is not convenient for us and we would have preferred scheduling the summit a month or two later."

U.S. Aide's View

Withdrawal of U.S. sanctions

has not yet resolved all problems raised by their initial imposition, Lord Cockfield, Britain's secretary of state for trade, said in Washington Monday, the Washington Post reported.

While the withdrawal of the sanctions by President Reagan "is good news for all of us," Lord Cockfield said in a speech, the U.S. assertion of a right to exercise its jurisdiction in other countries remains controversial.

Lifting of U.S. Sanctions Fails to Soothe Allies

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's decision to lift some of the most stringent sanctions against the Soviet pipeline project is likely to become a continuing source of dispute in Washington and with some of the allies.

Some of the questions asked by people in an out of the government are: Did Mr. Reagan seek a face-

NEWS ANALYSIS

saving way to back down in the face of a growing rift in the alliance and unhappiness in the U.S. business community? Or were the sanctions dropped in return for the allies' agreeing to a much tougher overall economic policy toward the Russians?

In his national radio address on Saturday, Mr. Reagan said it was the latter, that he had brought about a more united and cohesive alliance strategy toward Moscow. And, he said, because the East-West policy agreement "provides for stronger and more effective measures, there is no further need for those sanctions."

That is the official line and the one that Secretary of State George P. Shultz used in the last two months to persuade the president to drop the original sanctions.

In coming weeks, Mr. Shultz can be expected to take the lead in explaining the policy change.

Mr. Reagan clearly had included France as one of the "industrialized democracies" that had joined in the new approach. And U.S. officials insisted, moreover, that the French had agreed "substantially" with the rest of the alliance to the overall policy statement that Mr. Reagan described.

But because the document has not been signed or made public, the officials said that France might be waiting before indicating its concurrence, thereby "defining" the lifting of the sanctions from the policy agreement.

Whether or not France agreed in private to the accord, or whether it subsequently gives its assent, the alacrity with which France has dissociated itself from the Reagan statement will only increase the distrust in Washington of the Mitterrand government, which is perceived here as increasingly mischievous and publicly critical of Washington — even while privately telling the Americans they want to cooperate.

The French reaction also plays into the hands of those in and outside of the administration who are basically cynical about the Europeans, particularly their interest in expanding East-West trade.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and his close aides, such as Richard Perle, were said to be in the lead in opposing any dilution of the sanctions. They were overruled by the president, who was reportedly persuaded not only by Mr. Shultz but by his principal economic advisers, who felt the restrictions were not having much effect on stopping the pipeline, and moreover, were preventing U.S. businesses from competing for pipeline construction contracts.

Martin S. Feldstein, the chair man of the president's Council on Economic Advisers, gave a candid appraisal on Saturday when he said that while the pipeline sanctions had inflicted "some pain" on the Russians, "we were also creating some side effects for our allies and ourselves so it was an inefficient way to penalize the Russians."

In Washington, outside of the administration, there is a wide spread view shared by many members of Congress and the press that the administration has been looking for several months for a way out of the sanctions crisis that would avoid the impression of quick about-face by the president.

The background to this is that there were essentially two sets of sanctions imposed. The first, issued last December after the imposition of martial law in Poland, was aimed at the pipeline project.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Walesa Says He Is on a 'Tightrope'

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

GDANSK, Poland — In celebrating his first full day of freedom, Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, said Monday that he was walking a political "tightrope."

Mr. Walesa told foreign correspondents in meetings at his home here that, before his release Sunday, he spent more than three hours listening to lectures delivered by officials at the prosecutor-general's office in Warsaw.

The officials were presumably warning him that, under martial-law regulations, Mr. Walesa would face arrest or re-interment if he attempted to conduct union activity.

Mr. Walesa, who gained world attention in August 1980 when he led the strike of shipyard workers here that led to the agreement with the government setting up independent trade unions, the first in the Communist bloc, said that he was both surprised and "very suspicious" when he first heard Wednesday that he would be freed.

In insisting that his release had been unconditional, Mr. Walesa said Monday: "I signed nothing. I put myself under no obligations. I signed nothing. I was simply released."

Aside from gaining weight, Mr. Walesa appeared to have changed little as a result of his 11 months in detention.

In the 24 hours since his release, Mr. Walesa has displayed the same canny political sense that marked him as a leader. His replies to questions on such sensitive matters as Solidarity's future were vague, which indicated that he was well aware of the risks and uncertainties confronting him.

In one of his interviews Monday morning, Mr. Walesa said that he felt like a "man let out on a tightrope below which is the exercise yard of a prison — and the tightrope is greased." He added, "I don't intend to slip off."



Lech Walesa is hailed by enthusiastic well-wishers as he arrives in his home district in Gdansk.

public statements, "especially to the Western press."

The dilemma confronting Mr. Walesa is that overcautious public statements could cost him support among a population that some observers view as having been "radicalized" by 11 months of martial law.

Questioned about the Solidarity underground, which includes many of his former colleagues, Mr. Walesa said that its leaders were "following the dictates of their consciences."

Mr. Walesa promised to work for the release of the internees. He said: "I am with those who are still inside and will be with them right inside and the last slice of bread. I come from the same stock as they do."

now I must test them in practice," he said.

Despite the government's victory in declaring martial law and the mass arrests of Solidarity leaders on Dec. 13, Mr. Walesa said he believed that, in the long run, there could be "no return" from the Gdansk agreements that had led to Solidarity's birth.

"The spirit of the Gdansk agreements was great and it is immortal. It cannot be defeated," he said.

As Mr. Walesa was giving his interviews, one of Solidarity's former underground leaders, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, was put on trial in the western city of Wroclaw, accused of organizing illegal strikes and demonstrations. Mr. Frasyniuk, a member of Solidarity's provisional coordinating commission, was arrested last month.

Mr. Walesa indicated that his release was precipitated by a letter he wrote Nov. 8 to General Jaruzelski proposing talks with the government and that a series of discussions followed.

INSIDE

■ The Soviet Union has used large amounts of stolen and legally acquired U.S. technology to achieve "great strides in military strength," according to a Senate report. Page 2.

■ Mission Control canceled a space walk by two shuttle astronauts after problems developed with NASA's \$2-million space suits. Page 3.

■ Acharya Vinoba Bhave, 87, one of the last surviving close disciples of Mahatma Gandhi, died in the seventh day of a fast until death. Page 5.

■ Economist Henry Kaufman predicted that the U.S. budget deficit in fiscal 1983 would reach \$160 billion and said the dollar's strength was endangering global stability. Page 9.

Russia's Military Made 'Giant Strides' Using U.S. Technology, Senators Find

By Dan Morgan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union, in what appears to be a carefully planned program approved by the Kremlin's top leadership, has used large amounts of stolen and legally acquired U.S. technology to achieve "giant strides in military strength," according to a Senate report.

The report, released Saturday by the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations, was based on a declassified Central Intelligence Agency study and on testimony that disclosed, among other things, how Soviet agents set up a U.S.

company that transferred \$10 million worth of sensitive microprocessor manufacturing equipment to the Soviet Union.

"The U.S. research and development establishment is viewed by the Soviets as a mother lode.... In fact, they tap into it so frequently that one must wonder if they regard U.S. R and D as their own national asset," Jack Verona of the Defense Intelligence Agency told the subcommittee last May.

Soviet efforts to obtain the technology came at a time when Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, headed the KGB, the security police and intelligence agency.

The Senate report culminates an investigation of more than two years that was led by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, now the subcommittee's ranking minority member.

It charges the Commerce Department with shipboard enforcement of trade controls and calls on the U.S. intelligence community and law enforcement agencies to be more aggressive in stemming the flow of microelectronic, laser, radar and precision manufacturing technology to the Russians.

In detailing a pattern of attempted theft, bribery and other abuses by the Russians, it appears to buttress the Reagan administration's campaign for tough restrictions on trade involving products and processes with a potential military application.

On Saturday, President Ronald Reagan announced that the allies, including Japan, had agreed to improve the monitoring of high-tech

nology trade with the Soviet Union, while lifting trade sanctions on oil and natural gas equipment with no direct military application.

Although there is broad agreement that the Russians are engaged in a massive effort to acquire Western technology by any means, the extent of the damage to national security is a subject of debate.

A declassified CIA study released last April said the Soviet Union has been able to obtain aircraft catapult technology, precision ball bearings needed for missile accuracy and gyroscopes.

The study said Western microelectronics know-how "has permitted the Soviets to systematically build a modern microelectronics industry which will be the critical basis for enhancing the sophistication of future Soviet military systems for decades."

Soviet Ryad computers, for example, are patterned after IBM 360 and 370 mainframe computers purchased in the West.

Nevertheless, some industry representatives have questioned whether the Russians, given their difficulties in mastering complex manufacturing techniques, can effectively utilize information they have been receiving.

Bobby R. Inman, the former CIA deputy director, acknowledged in his testimony to the subcommittee that the agency is in the early stages of examining the problem. As a result, the government has only piecemeal evidence of what the Soviet military has obtained.

During five days of hearings in May, witnesses detailed several Soviet intelligence operations against U.S. "high tech" industries.

The boldest espionage effort involved a West German named Werner J. Bruchhausen, who set up a group of companies in West Germany and southern California with the help of a U.S. accomplice known as Tony Metz, a naturalized American born in the Soviet Union.

Between 1970 and 1980, Mr. Bruchhausen's companies bought computer-aided design equipment, photo-lithographic equipment for making integrated circuits and other equipment needed to make quality microprocessors. The equipment was transferred to the Soviet Union via the German companies.

Another case involved a Belgian businessman named Marc André DeGeyter, who offered to pay an executive of a Reston computer software company \$150,000 for the code to the company's computer program, valued at \$10 million. He was eventually arrested and served four months in jail.



President João Figueiredo voting by paper ballot.

Voters Reach Polls Early in Brazil In First Free Ballot Under Military

RIO DE JANEIRO — The first of nearly 60 million registered voters began marking ballots Monday in the first nationwide free elections in Brazil since the armed forces took power 18 years ago. People were waiting in line when polling stations opened in schools, government offices and athletic clubs.

"It's taking voters longer to mark their ballots than we expected," said Mario Simas, president of the 22nd Electoral Section in Rio de Janeiro near Copacabana Beach. "But that's probably because there are many candidates."

President João Figueiredo, a retired army general who has promised a return to civilian rule, called the elections for state governors, federal congressmen, state legislators and municipal officials "a great moment," and said he was confident his fellow countrymen would reject "demagogues and adventurers."

Campaign workers from the five contesting parties were at the doors of many polling stations illegally handing out model ballots with the names of their candidates already filled in. Policemen tended to look the other way.

Israelis Are Skeptical Of Hussein Remarks

By William E. Farrell
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli government officials say they are skeptical of what appear to be conciliatory remarks made recently by King Hussein of Jordan. But members of the opposition Labor Party insist that the remarks constitute recognition of Israel by Hussein and that "the deafness of the government is astonishing."

Much of the attention has focused on a BBC television interview with the king this month to which, among other things, he said he had urged the Palestine Liberation Organization to recognize Israel in an effort to speed up the search for peace in the Middle East.

The Jordanian leader said in the interview that the Arab world should coalesce in light of President Ronald Reagan's peace plan, which seeks a Jordanian federation with the Palestinians living in Israeli-occupied territories captured during the 1967 war. The Reagan plan has been rejected by the Israeli government as a threat to Israel's security.

One official said that recognizing Israel's right to exist, tacitly or otherwise, was not very helpful if the king did not plan to follow through and "come to the negotiating table."

"If those statements are just statements," the official said, "then they are meaningless. If they are followed by actions, then they are hopeful. We don't feel we should be grateful for a statement saying we have a right to survive."

The king's government is also displeased that King Hussein appeared to be conducting diplomacy through television.

"He has the channels to inform us," the official said. "He knows our address."

Asked whether it would be possible for negotiations to proceed outside the framework of the Camp David accord, the official said, "Camp David is the only process now. We don't see it as being bad for someone else."

The Labor Party took an entirely different view. Recently, the

Pentagon Expected To Modify F-18 Despite Poor Test

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon is not expected to cancel the F-18 this year despite findings by Navy test pilots that the aircraft version of the plane did not achieve the range required for anti-air missions.

Navy leaders said in interviews recently that they will concentrate instead on providing more fuel for the twin-jet F-18 so that it can travel farther.

When the F-18 failed part of its combat test over the Pacific, the biggest single shortcoming was its failure to make a 550-mile (880-kilometer) round trip carrying a bomb load, Navy leaders said.

The Pentagon has said it will buy as many as 1,366 fighter and attack versions of the F-18 for the Navy and Marine Corps under a \$40-billion program. But whether the program will be completed is an open question. It is expected to be argued fiercely in Congress.

Reagan and Kohl Agree Russians Must Move First to Ease Tensions

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said in a joint statement Monday that the United States and West Germany were ready to broaden cooperation with the new Soviet leadership but only "if Soviet conduct makes that possible."

At the conclusion of two hours of talks at the White House, the two leaders agreed on a basically conservative approach to the Kremlin. Aides at both men said they rejected, in their conversation, any Western concessions to the Russians, in the absence of moves by the new Soviet leaders to ease tensions.

"It is especially important at present for the West to approach the Soviet Union with a clear, steadfast and coherent attitude which combines the defense of its own interests with the readiness to pursue constructive relations, dialogue and cooperation with the leadership of the Soviet Union," the joint statement said.

Administration officials said this was essentially the message that Vice President George Bush conveyed to Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet Communist Party leader, after the funeral of Leonid I. Brezhnev in Moscow on Monday.

Mr. Reagan, in welcoming Mr. Kohl to the Washington for the first time since his accession last month to the chancellorship in Bonn, did not deviate from his own publicly tough position toward the Russians.

"In these uncertain times when a power to the East has built a massive war machine in excess of any legitimate defensive need, the Western democracies must stand firmly together if our freedom and peace of the world are to be preserved," he said in his remarks on the White House lawn. "The German people are on the front lines of freedom."

Mr. Kohl, the leader of the Christian Democrats, who replaced the Social Democratic leader Helmut Schmidt, as chancellor on Oct. 1, said in his remarks that the West German public remained solidly in support of the Atlantic partnership.

"And to all Americans, there-

fore, I say today, most emphatically, you can count on your German friends," he said, speaking in German through an interpreter.

American and West German officials said that the two leaders, who had met when Mr. Kohl headed the West German opposition, got along very well. A State Department official said to reporters that "I know of no issue over which the two gentlemen disagreed."

On Saturday, Mr. Reagan lifted the sanctions on West German and other companies involved in building the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe as the result, he said, of "substantial agreement" by the allies on an overall approach on economic relations to the Soviet Union.

France has insisted that Mr. Reagan's announcement was premature, and that it had not agreed to anything.

Mr. Kohl seemed to lend support to the American contention that an agreement had been worked out. The joint statement said that he and Mr. Reagan "greeted with satisfaction the recent agreement on measures leading to a broader consensus on East-West economic relations."

"They attached the greatest importance to a common approach in this issue," the statement said.

Mr. Kohl, the statement said, told Mr. Reagan that he appreciated "the lifting of the embargo on oil and gas technology and equipment, which he considered as evidence of successful efforts on the part of all concerned for improved coordination of Western policy in the economic field."

Defense Ministry sources said that three Catholic priests were rounded up in a raid Sunday for allegedly engaging in subversive activity, but it was not known if the incidents were connected.

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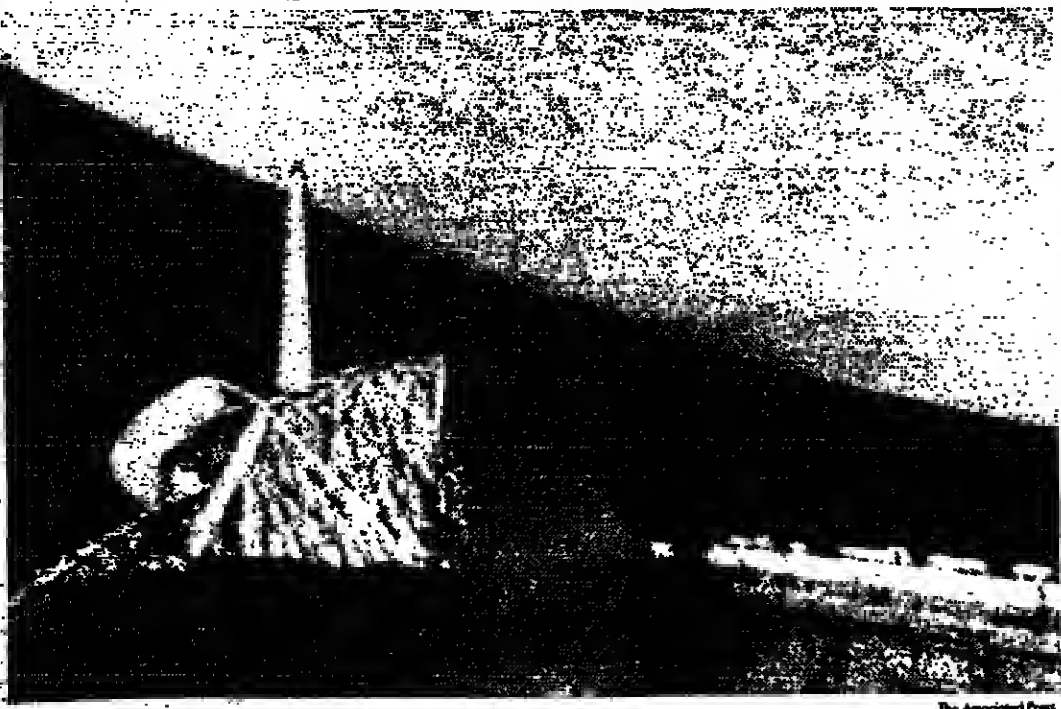
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The space shuttle transmitted this view of the Earth as it passed over the United States.

NASA Cancels Shuttle Space Walk After Problems Develop With Suits

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The scheduled space walk by two of the four astronauts aboard the space shuttle Columbia was called off Monday an hour before it was to have taken place.

Mission Control in Houston decided to cancel the venture when problems developed with the new-generation space suits worth \$2 million each.

The suit worn by Joseph P. Allen had a bad oxygen fan, and that of William B. Lenoir registered low pressure.

Mr. Allen, 45, and Mr. Lenoir, 43, are the two scientists among the four-man crew. The other astronauts are Vance D. Brand, 51, the flight commander, and Colonel Robert F. Overmeyer, 46, of the Marine Corps.

It was the first test of the suits, which have had a history of development troubles that more than doubled their cost.

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration were considering the possibility of extending the shuttle mission by a day, to Wednesday, if the suits could be fixed. This would allow a space walk on Tuesday.

But this possibility was deemed remote, and the fifth shuttle flight was expected to end on schedule Tuesday — the canceled space walk as the only disappointment. With no more major tasks before the crew, Mr. Brand said Monday: "We're looking forward to returning tomorrow."

The landing was scheduled for dawn at Edwards Air Force Base in the California desert.

The problems began shortly after Mr. Allen and Mr. Lenoir moved into the shuttle airlock to prepare for a three-and-a-half-hour stroll in the shuttle's open 60-foot cargo bay.

Mr. Allen's fan worked for a few minutes, then slowed, then stopped.

"It sounds like a motorboat; we can hear it motorboating," Mr. Lenoir told Mission Control. The fan is located in a life support backpack attached to the bulky suit; its function is to maintain a flow of oxygen through the suit while the spacemen are outside.

Officials then wanted Mr. Lenoir to test his suit in a space "standstill" by moving into Columbia's airlock, the ship's door-step to space. That also had to be called off. Without pressurization, the human body would explode in airlessness.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Lenoir were to have been the 28th and 29th American space-walkers, but the first to test the shuttle suits.

The suits were developed by the Hamilton Standard Division of United Technologies Corp. under a \$46.9-million contract covering 43 suits and 13 life-support systems. Problems, including an oxygen fire in an unmanned suit and a pressure leak because of failed stitching, contributed to cost overruns that pushed the actual price to more than \$107 million.

U.S. Assistance Alleged To Guatemala Military

MEXICO CITY — A leftist guerrilla group says it has found documents in the wreckage of a Guatemalan Air Force helicopter that indicate that the United States may be providing aid to Guatemalan military authorities in possible violation of congressional restraints.

The guerrillas, whose group is known as the Organization of People in Arms, say they found the material after they shot down the helicopter near Lake Atitlan in Solola province on Oct. 15. Two colonels and four other men were reported killed in the crash.

Copies of the documents were made available to The New York Times in Mexico City by representatives of the insurgent group.

Guatemala renounced U.S. military aid in 1977 to protest a critical report on human rights prepared by the Carter administration. Subsequent Guatemalan requests for a resumption of military assistance were then blocked by members of Congress concerned about continuing human rights violations. But the Reagan administration has recently indicated that it wishes to resume military sales, starting with spare parts for Huey military helicopters involved in the current counterinsurgency campaign.

Among the papers reported found in the crash is a letter from a Miami-based export broker, Conex Inc., to Colonel Mario Vasquez Maldonado, chief of logistics of the Guatemalan Air Force and one of the two officers killed in the helicopter crash. The letter, dated June 16 this year, speaks of a "transponder," part of aircraft communications equipment, to be overhauled in the United States for one of Guatemala's American-made A-37 fighter planes.

The letter, written in Spanish and signed by a Conex employee, Mary Correia, also asked Colonel Vasquez to specify the models of other transponders "for various planes" that had apparently been previously requested.

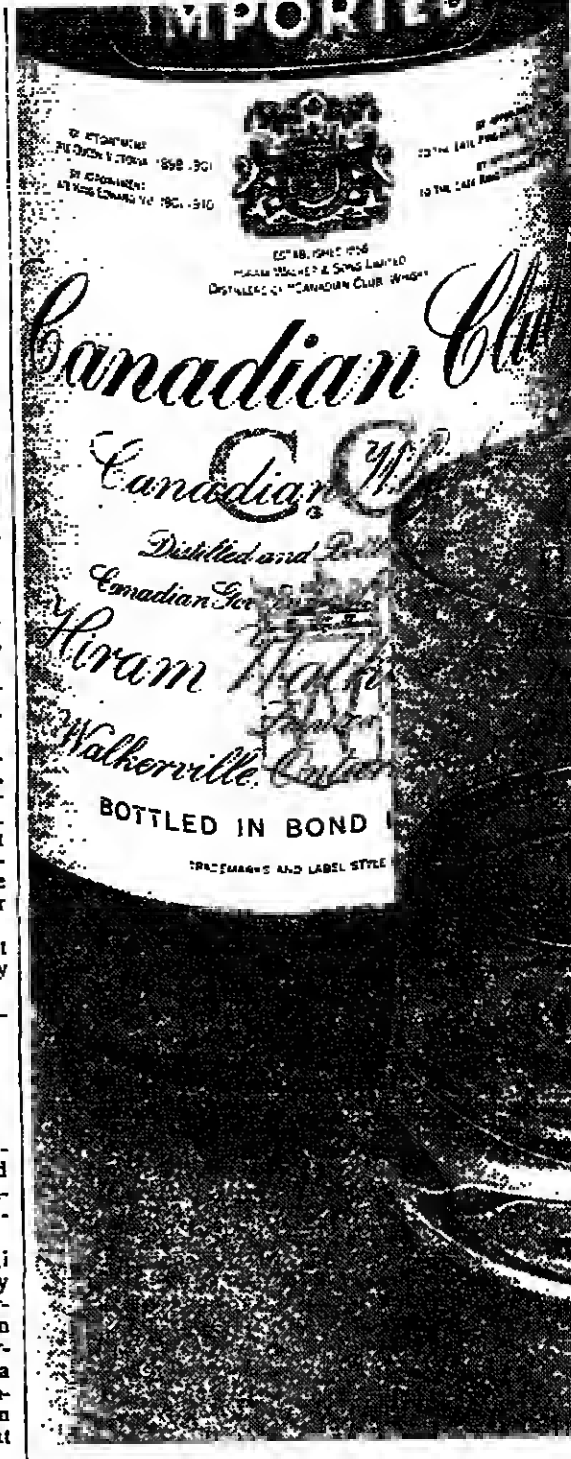
Further, the letter refers to an unexplained government-to-government shipment. "We still have pending the 200 pounds that the Guatemalan Air Force must pick up at the Homestead Base in Florida," the letter went on. "I have to notify the base or the U.S. Logistics Section with 30 days' notice so they can move the cargo to Homestead Base."

In an interview, Armando Cobo, president of Conex, said similar shipments had been made once or twice in the last two years. He noted that the 200-pound (90-kilogram) cargo was being sent by the U.S. government to the Guatemalan Air Force.

"We're only coordinating," he said. "We don't know what it is and we don't want to know." Mrs. Correia, who sat in on the interview, added: "It's aircraft parts. What else could it be?"

Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, chairman of the House subcommittee on inter-American affairs, said in a telephone interview that he had been informed by the administration that it would decide shortly about the sale of helicopter parts to Guatemala.

"They have a commitment to get our approval," he said, "but they won't get our approval."



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Okinawa Conservatives Win in 2 By-Elections

TOKYO — Conservative candidates swept the gubernatorial and parliamentary by-elections Monday in Okinawa, site of a U.S. military base.

Incumbent Governor Junji Nishime, 61, who was backed by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and moderate opposition groups, was re-elected for a four-year term. Shinjun Oshiro, 55, a former Liberal Democratic member of the lower house, won an election to fill the upper house seat vacated by a leftist candidate.

Envoy's Immunity Tested in N.Y.

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — It is one of the stranger stunts in the annals of crime — a mid-Manhattan face-off between the United States and North Korea.

For more than six weeks, Nam Chol Oh, who is accused of attempted rape, has been holed up in an elegant Madison Avenue apartment building, refusing to come out. Police initially camped outside in case he tried to escape, but gave up after a day and now drive by only occasionally. "The cops can't go in, and he's not coming out," Richard Molea, the prosecutor, said. "It's kind of a stalemate."

Because of the rules of diplomatic immunity, the police cannot touch Mr. Oh, a staff member of North Korea's observer group at the United Nations, as long as he stays inside his delegation's office-apartment complex. But one false move — a walk around the block, say — and he faces a trial that could lead to seven years of confinement.

The facts are contested by all sides. But the basic circumstances are these:

More than two months ago, on Sept. 5, Mr. Oh and several colleagues went on a Sunday afternoon picnic at a park in suburban Westchester County, just north of New York City.

A 43-year-old Bronx woman, whose identity has not been disclosed, was also in the park. She told police that one of the diplomats chased her down a bridge path, tackled her from behind, threatened her with a rock and attempted to rape her. She said she fought her assailant off, fled and returned to the scene with police.

The Koreans were still there, police said, but the woman could not identify her assailant. Only later, apparently with the help of photographs, did she name Mr. Oh as the attacker. On Sept. 21, two weeks after the incident, a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Initially, the North Koreans indicated that Mr. Oh would cooperate with court proceedings, but then the mission denounced the charges as lies and decided to invoke diplomatic immunity. So Mr. Oh retreated to his rooms in the 25-story building that houses the delegation's offices and personal quarters, a stationary fugitive. Three-way negotiations began among the North Koreans, the State Department and the United Nations.

Behind the stalemate lies a basic disagreement over how widely diplomatic immunity should be extended.

The immunity doctrine, devised in prevent nations from imprisoning each other's envoys for political reasons, has often been interpreted broadly.

Foreign diplomats in Washington and New York have used their immunity not only to ignore parking tickets — more than \$4 million worth in the two cities last year — but also to dodge occasional accusations of hit-and-run driving, drug smuggling, whiskey bootlegging, debt-ducking and old-fashioned barroom brawling.

Increasingly, however, the State Department has been applying the idea of "functional immunity," informally known as "9 to 5" immunity. That grants immunity to lesser diplomatic officials only while they are actually on official business.

In the case of Mr. Oh, the State Department says that the North Koreans enjoy only functional immunity because their country does not have full membership in the United Nations. But while Mr. Oh does not have immunity, the North Korean complex does — thus frustrating the police.

The North Koreans refused to comment on the case. But UN officials said the Koreans are insisting that they should enjoy complete immunity and are keeping Mr. Oh locked up until the issues are resolved.

Grapes need careful tending, as any wine lover and vintner knows.

The skin of this vulnerable fruit is preyed upon by many organisms. One of the worst is grey rot fungus (*Botrytis Cinerea*).

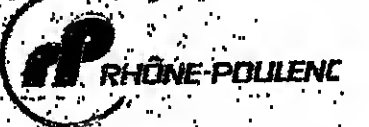
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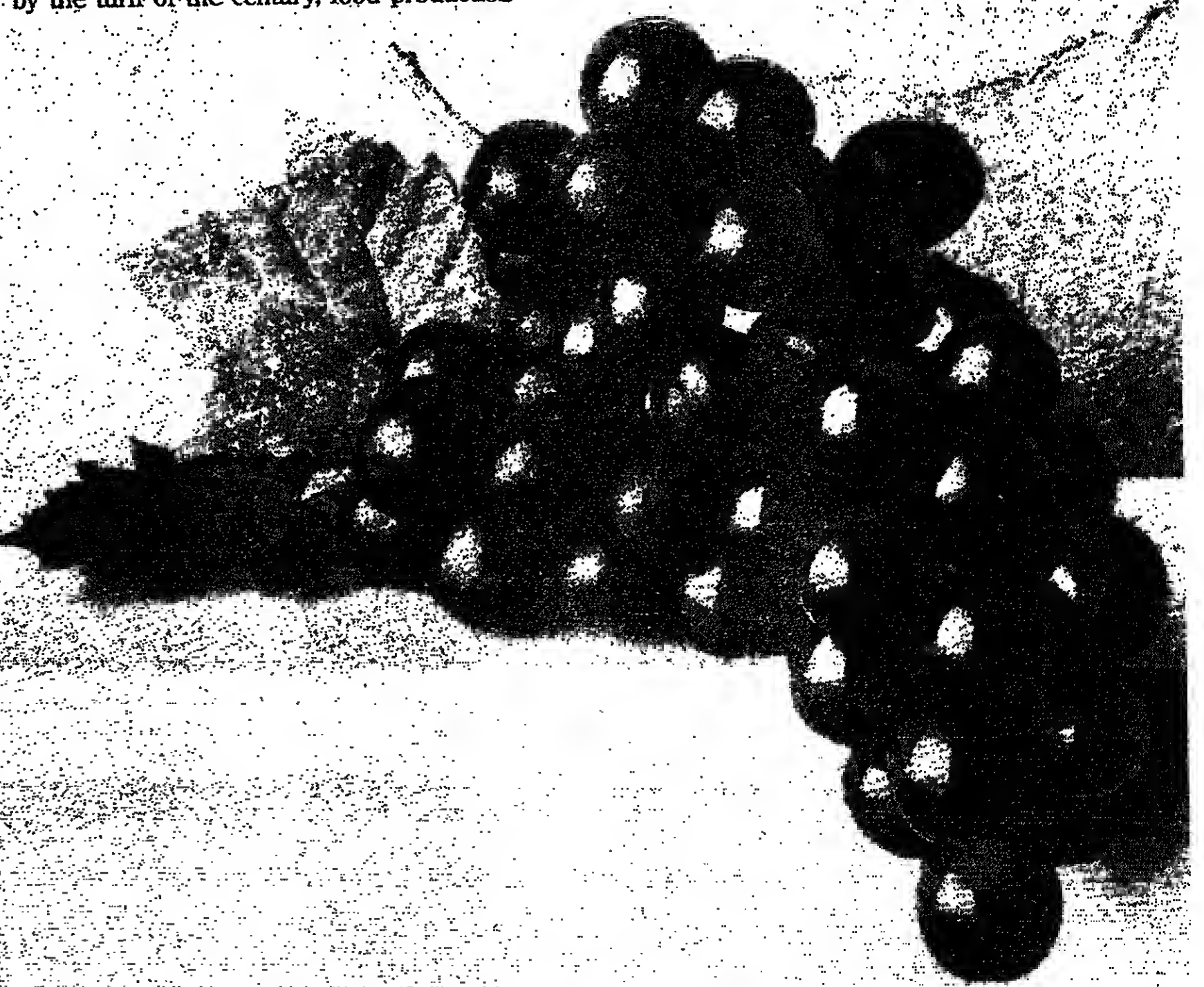
must be boosted by a least 50%. Crop protection products from Rhône-Poulenc are already helping to assure tomorrow's harvests worldwide.

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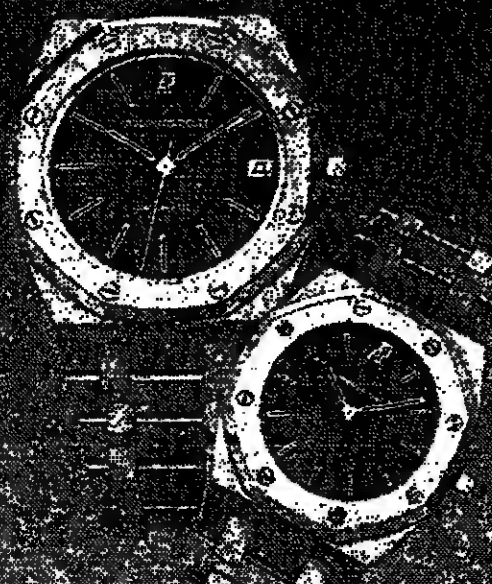
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Acharya Vinoba Bhave, a Disciple Of Gandhi, Dies in India After Fast

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Acharya Vinoba Bhave, 87, one of the last surviving close disciples of Mahatma Gandhi in India's independence struggle, died Monday in the seventh day of a fast.

The acharya, or holy teacher, died in his ashram in the central Indian town of Panna after refusing to take food or water following a heart attack on Nov. 8. He never explained the purpose of his fast, although his followers said it was for ascetic reasons.

Last Wednesday, India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi, flew to the ashram, a religious retreat, in an effort to persuade Mr. Bhave to take nourishment. But he indicated that he had decided to take samadhi, a yoga-based expression of giving up on life.

In 1920, Mr. Bhave was chosen

by Gandhi to be his first advocate in the individual noncooperation movement against British rule. In the 1950s, he became famous when he walked thousands of miles throughout India to call for land redistribution. Later he led a campaign against cow slaughter.

Mr. Bhave approached the end of his life expressing disillusionment and disappointment in his failure to realize Gandhi's dream of a new social order through revolution by consent.

Moreover, his campaign for a ban on cow slaughter — a controversial issue in a country where large minorities of Moslems and Christians eat beef — has never been completely fulfilled.

India has left it to individual states to pass prohibitive legislation, and two of them — Kerala and West Bengal — permit cow slaughter. Both states have large Moslem and Christian populations.

India has about 300 million cattle — the largest bovine population in the world — and the issue is a major one for Hindus, who revere the cow as a mystical mother figure. But secularists argue that millions of cows roaming unhindered in cities and countryside are threatening the ecological balance by overgrazing.

Mr. Bhave conducted several fasts to press his campaign, including a fast in 1979 that he ended when Prime Minister Morarji Desai promised a constitutional amendment banning cow slaughter. The measure has never been adopted.

Mr. Bhave also founded the Bhodan (land gift) movement. While leading that movement, he spent 14 years walking barefoot and in a loincloth as Gandhi had done, urging wealthy landowners to donate land to peasants.

An estimated five million acres (two million hectares) changed hands, prompting the late prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, to say

of Mr. Bhave: "In the troubled but dynamic society that is India today, the frail figure of Vinoba stands like a rock. ... He represents as no one else does the spirit and tradition of Gandhi and of India." Gandhi is another name for Mahatma Gandhi.

Babette Deutsch

NEW YORK (NYT) — Babette Deutsch, 87, a poet, novelist, critic and editor, died in her sleep Saturday in her Manhattan apartment.

Miss Deutsch began her career primarily as a poet and novelist before turning to criticism, editing and translating.

She often collaborated on translations with her husband, Avrahm Yarmolinsky. Together they edited a number of anthologies, including "Modern Russian Poetry," published in 1921, and "Two Centuries of Russian Verse," published in 1966. Mr. Yarmolinsky translated from Russian, and Miss Deutsch, who did not know Russian, polished the English version.

Miss Deutsch was elected to the National Academy of Arts and Letters in 1958 and became the organization's secretary in 1969.



Acharya Vinoba Bhave

chest infection in London. In 1924, he and Bud Flanagan founded the Crazy Gang.

Dorothy Round, 73, the last British woman player to win the Wimbledon tennis championships twice, Saturday of cancer at Kiddemister, England. Miss Round won the Wimbledon singles in 1934 and 1937 and the mixed doubles from 1934 to 1936.

Count Anton Gerlicy-Burian, 65, the head of Liechtenstein's Department for International Relations, Friday in Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

Frank R. Denton, 83, a former chief executive officer of Mellon Bank who directed its expansion into branch banking, Thursday in Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

Marcel Pank, 82, one of the best known figures in the French Communist Party and a minister of national production between 1945 and 1947, Thursday in Paris.

David J. Fitzmaurice, 69, president of the 200,000-member International Union of Electrical Workers, Friday of cancer in Euclid, Ohio.

Achille Lauro

NAPLES (Reuters) — Achille Lauro, 95, who twice rebuilt a huge shipping fleet after his vessels were destroyed in two world wars, died last Wednesday, his family announced.

Mr. Lauro took over the family fleet in 1912 after his father's death. After 1945, he managed to resurrect his fleet despite his close links with the Fascist regime. But recent setbacks prompted the government to declare the company insolvent.

Other deaths: Chesney Allen, 88, the last surviving member of the Crazy Gang stage comedy team, Saturday of a

Pretoria Junior Minister Regarded As Probable Successor to Botha

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — A relatively junior cabinet minister with a reputation for not taking sides in the governing party's debates is widely regarded here as the man most likely to succeed P.W. Botha as South Africa's prime minister.

The all-practical, Frederick W. de Klerk, has just finished his first six months as the party's leader in the Transvaal — the most populous and, among Afrikaners, the most fiercely contested of South Africa's four provinces.

When the hard exterior of Afrikaner nationalism started to crumble earlier this year in anticipation of Mr. Botha's moves to give nonwhite minority groups a subordinate say in the central government, the job of restoring the ramparts of the governing National Party fell to Mr. de Klerk.

At 46 years of age, he represents a generation that grew to maturity after Afrikaner domination had been firmly established on the basis of Afrikaner unity.

For all practical purposes, that unity ended in March when Mr. de Klerk's predecessor as the Transvaal's leader, Dr. Andries P. Treurnicht, formed a rival Afrikaner movement called the Co-operative Party to protest Mr. Botha's attempts to dilute traditional apartheid doctrines.

Many people in the governing party were resigned at the time to the prospect of a chain reaction of defections from the party's leadership and organization in the Transvaal. But clearly all the fence sitters suppressed ideological doubts and climbed down on the side of power and Mr. Botha.

Mr. de Klerk, who is given credit for skillfully orchestrating the campaign to keep the waverers in the command of a revitalized party machine in October at a congress of the Transvaal branch of the National Party.

With only one dissenting vote, the branch dutifully endorsed the prime minister's proposals to revise the constitution by centralizing authority in an indirectly elected president who would be able to put Asians and people of mixed race in his cabinet.

But Mr. de Klerk's political future and that of his party in the Transvaal still hinge on his ability to reassure white voters who are inclined to heed Mr. Treurnicht's warnings that the bending of the color bar will inevitably lead to political rights for blacks.

A lawyer with a knack for expressing careful generalities in an

engaging and forceful manner, Mr. de Klerk has to find a way of telling whites that this is not so without giving the rest of the world the idea that Mr. Botha's "reforms" do not really amount to much.

In a recent interview in East London, he said: "We come across a lot of basically misinformed people who are under misapprehensions with regard to where the National Party stands."

The implication is that the National Party has to teach its supporters a new vocabulary and political style, without at the same time leaving the impression that white dominance or controls on the influx of blacks into white areas are to be sacrificed.

But the confusion about what it is that is supposed to be communicated, especially on the central issue of black political rights, persists even within the National Party establishment.

"What of the black?" asked the title of an article published recently by a respected Afrikaans commentator who happens to be Mr. de Klerk's older brother.

The commentator, Willem de Klerk, a former psychology professor, was until recently editor of the newspaper Die Transvaler. He was dismissed in what was explained, in part, as a move to lower the political profile of Die Transvaler, ominously the National Party's official paper in the Transvaal, to avoid offending readers leaning to Mr. Treurnicht.

The former editor's position is that the governing party has moved too slowly rather than too rapidly in the area of racial reform. He feels it should be telling supporters that an "acceptable constitutional place for blacks is an essential prerequisite for a meaningful settlement."

During conversations, he says, "We must propose an open-ended solution for South Africa," implying that South Africa must not be seen to foreclose a role at the national level for blacks who represent more than 70 percent of the population.

Willem de Klerk, 54, takes pains to explain that his views are strictly his own.

Rights Group Asks Members of OAS To End Killings

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Organization of American States was urged Monday by Amnesty International to insist that its members end torture, government-ordered killing and other violations of human rights.

Amnesty International, which campaigns for the release of political prisoners, said it had raised the issue in an open letter to the heads of delegations to the OAS general assembly. The assembly was to open later Monday in Washington.

It said the letter asked that the 28 member countries in the OAS "stop flouting international standards which ban torture, government-ordered killing and the 'disappearance' of political prisoners."

Amnesty International praised the role of the OAS in setting human rights standards, but said there is an urgent need to insist that member nations adhere to these standards in practice.

The letter asserted that there has been systematic torture in Uruguay and Chile and that Argentina and Chile had failed to account for persons who had disappeared. It also said that El Salvador and Guatemala have executed a large number of persons illegally.

Baptist Chief Dies In Russian Camp

United Press International

PADERBORN, West Germany — Nikolai P. Chrapov, 68, chairman of the Soviet Baptist church, has died of a heart attack in a Soviet labor camp, a Soviet emigrant organization has announced.

The Union of German Immigrants from the Soviet Union said Saturday that Mr. Chrapov died in a camp near the Caspian Sea. It said that with the help of 100,000 active Soviet Baptists, Mr. Chrapov was able to run the church from captivity and managed to smuggle three books to the West.

The union, composed of ethnic Germans who were allowed to leave the Soviet Union, said Baptist churches throughout the world sent about 100,000 petitions to various Soviet embassies asking for Mr. Chrapov's release because of his health.

Japanese Opposition Standing By, Powerless

Reuters

TOKYO — As the ruling Liberal Democratic Party battles over the selection of a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Japan's fragmented opposition parties are frustrated bystanders.

Six opposition parties — too thinly represented in the Diet, the lower house of parliament, and too far apart ideologically to present a united front — have no chance of a share of power unless the Liberal Democrats split apart or decide the party needs a broader consensus to deal with the economic situation.

Despite bitter feuding over the

election of a new leader, none of its factions has yet shown any sign of wanting to leave the party. And despite budgetary problems, Japan's economy remains in good shape, with unemployment at 2.3 percent, inflation at 3.2 percent and real economic growth in the current fiscal year expected to top 3 percent.

The Liberal Democratic Party, which has held office without a break since it was founded in 1955 through a merger of two conservative parties, has a comfortable majority with 287 seats in the 511-seat Diet.

After Mr. Suzuki's surprise an-

nouncement Oct. 12 that he was giving up the party leadership, party rivals failed in a 10-day attempt to choose a successor through negotiations rather than in a divisive election.

Four candidates are campaigning nationally for nomination by the party's one million members in late November. But the final choice, based on the results of this voting, is to be made by the party's members of parliament.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, director general of the government's Administrative Management Agency, is considered the likely winner. One opinion poll showed that he is

favorable by half the party's rank-and-file members.

Mr. Nakasone would also be heavily favored in parliament because he is supported by the factions led by Mr. Suzuki and former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, in addition to his own group.

The other candidates, backed by Mr. Tanaka's archrival, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, are Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency; Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry; and Ichiro Nakagawa, director general of the Science and Technology Agency.

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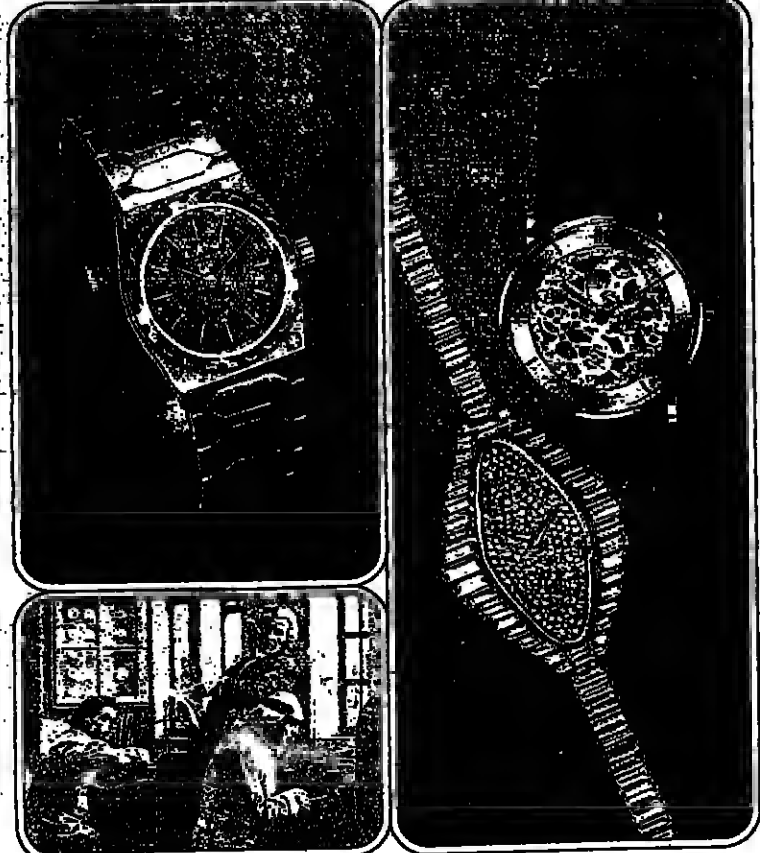
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French Foreign Secret Service Faces Shake-Up

PARIS — France's espionage service is undergoing a shake-up following the departure of its director after only 17 months in command, informed sources said Monday.

A senior naval officer has been appointed to head the External Security Service, in place of Pierre Marion, 61, who resigned last week.

Although the government said Mr. Marion wanted to leave, the sources reported that President Francois Mitterrand ordered the change because he was dissatisfied with the secret service's performance.

The president, who appointed Mr. Marion when the Socialist administration took power in 1981, was said to be particularly critical of the secret service's poor record against terrorist activity.

Press reports spoke also of personality clashes, dismissals and constant infighting at the service, which was reputed to be one of the most efficient secret services in the West when Mr. Marion inherited it. Some veterans of the service were resentful that Mr. Marion, who made his reputation as an administrator at Air France, had no espionage background, they added.

The new security service head is Rear Admiral Pierre Lacoste, 58, who was commanding France's Mediterranean fleet when he was named.

The sources said his first task would be to restore morale at headquarters, known to its 1,500 agents as *la piscine* because of its proximity to swimming pools in northeastern Paris.

He will also have to reassure the secret services of allied countries, who did not hide their anxiety at the turmoil alleged to have been caused in the secret service by Mr. Marion's reorganization.

The service's troubles stem from changes the Socialist government decided to make in the secret service apparatus as soon as it got into office. Mr. Marion was proposed to Mr. Mitterrand by his own secret service adviser, Francois de Grossouvre, and Defense Minister Charles Hernu.

His brief was to switch the emphasis of the secret service, then still known under its title of Service for Espionage and Counterespionage, toward gathering more economic, financial and scientific intelligence.

Informed sources said problems arose instantly. Mr. Marion, a talented but prickly administrator, dismayed the old guard by restructuring the service completely. Several dozen military and civilian officials, some of whom had been attached to the service for years, were abruptly posted back to their old departments.

Senior secret service men were annoyed by the new chief's systematic concentration of decision-making in his own hands, according to the sources.

But despite the organization's internal battles, Mr. Marion retained the loyalty of the government until early this summer.

Mr. Mitterrand decided on a change only after becoming doubtful about the secret service's performance in Lebanon at the time of Israel's invasion and in response to a wave of terrorist attacks in France this year.

The sources said that under Admiral Lacoste, the service would concentrate more closely on gathering hard facts rather than on the analysis and evaluation that were Mr. Marion's hallmark.

The upheaval at the External Security Service has coincided with a switch at the top of its domestic sister service, the Internal Security Service, which is responsible for France itself. Maurice Chatelet, the much-praised head of the domestic service since 1976, has retired and been succeeded by Yves-Louis Bonnet, who was prefect in France's Indian Ocean possession of Mayotte.



Phan Thim Kim Phuc — fleeing for her life at age 10, and today at age 20.

After 10 Years, Woman Recalls Vietnam Napalm Horror

NEW YORK — Ten years after being burned by napalm in a moment of horror from the Vietnam War that was captured in a prize-winning photograph, a young Vietnamese woman says her only wish was never to see such conflict again.

"After going through the war, now that I have grown up and can think for myself, my only wish is that there will be no more war, never again!" Phan Thim Kim Phuc, 20, said in an interview taped this summer in Can Tho, south of Ho Chi Minh City, and broadcast Sunday on the CBS television program "60 Minutes."

Only 10 years old at the time, she had ripped her flaming clothes from her body after being burned by napalm. Miss Phuc described what had happened that day, saying through a translator that she and others from her village had been hiding in a temple that was hit by napalm dropped from planes.

"A crowd of people ran out and at that very moment a plane dropped six napalm bombs onto the crowd in a courtyard of the temple," she recalled. "I was wounded at that time. I ran down to the bridge about one kilometer away where I was helped by someone and taken to the children's hospital."

Miss Phuc, whose body is scarred from the burns, had hoped to become a doctor but is studying to be a chemistry teacher because her health is too fragile for the demands of medical school.

PLO in Tunisia: Far Away From the Struggle

'Boring... That's What This Is... It's Like The Days Go on Forever'

By David Lamb
Los Angeles Times Service

TUNIS — It was late morning and time was hanging heavy at the Selwa Hotel. Small groups of men sat about. A few of them wore military uniforms and one was in a wheelchair. They idled away the long hours over cups of coffee, talking of home and the war just past.

"Boring," said one of them, a U.S.-educated engineer of 30. "That's what this is. Just plain boring. It's like the days go on forever. You want another coffee?"

"No, I've had enough already," his friend replied. "But don't worry. We'll be out of here within a year. Maybe sooner."

Until August the Selwa, an hour's drive south of Tunis, was a beachfront tourist hotel, complete with riding stables, an aviary and a miniature golf course. Today it is the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The men who live and work here now are the leaders of the guerrillas who six months ago called Beirut home. Back then they had planned PLO strategy and weathered the Israeli invasion of Lebanon until forced to evacuate Beirut by Israeli arms.

"This is the worst period of my life, much worse than 1970 when we left Jordan," said one guerrilla, shunning into a sofa covered with ash and cigarette burns.

"In 1970, we had a strong ally in Nasser. We had the Cairo agreement, so we only had to move to Lebanon and that was a front-line state. Now here we are stuck out in Tunisia, not even in Tunis but out here in some tourist resort. We're a long way from the struggle."

The Cairo agreement, worked out by Nasser in 1969, the year before King Hussein of Jordan drove the PLO out of his country, gave the Palestinians free access to Lebanon and began what eventually became a PLO state within a state there.

But now most PLO guerrillas are scattered through eight Arab countries outside Lebanon.

"There are some difficulties, I will confess," said Farouk Kaddoumi, chief political adviser to Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman. "Our fighters just have to learn to normalize their lives within their new environment."

Most of the PLO's leaders and many of its fighters have university educations. In Lebanon they lived in houses, drove cars, worked in offices, stayed with their families and had more authority in Beirut than the Lebanese government itself. Had it not been for the Israelis, it would have been a decent life.

Of the 12,000 guerrillas who left Beirut in August, 850 came to Tunisia. They moved into tents erected in an abandoned agricultural institute in Oued Zarga, 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Tunis and 25 miles beyond their leaders' headquarters at the Selwa Hotel. Their guns were put in storage and a small detachment of Tunisian soldiers was assigned to provide security outside the camp.

Within a week of their arrival, pro- and anti-Arafat guerrillas fought each other with fists and clubs in a dispute over whether they should have followed the chairman into exile or stayed in West Beirut to make a final stand. It is not known how many casualties there were.

But Tunisian government sources said the pro-Arafat people from the al-Fatah movement put down the rebellion and Tunisian soldiers did not interfere. The rebels' heads were shaved bald and some of the offenders were placed in trenches covered with padlocked iron grates.

Since then, dozens of guerrillas have left the camp, which they see as little more than a prison, and headed for Jordan and Syria, where others driven from Beirut are encamped.

The PLO views Tunis as only a temporary headquarters, but so far its leadership has not decided where to settle. Mr. Arafat apparently is trying to avoid Damascus for fear the Syria government would absorb the PLO.

Nor has the PLO been able to agree on a date for the Palestine National Congress to discuss strategy and peace proposals put forth by the Arab League and by President Ronald Reagan.

"We have to reorganize ourselves at this point and we have to re-evaluate our relations on the international level and the future of the arms struggle," said Mr. Kaddoumi during an interview in Tunis.

"Certainly there were some gains from the war for us," he said. "First, we proved we could stand in confrontation with Israel. And second, we gained international prestige in that to most of the world we were not the terrorists."

"That aspect of the war," Mr. Kaddoumi charged, "was represented by Israel."

Bir Zeit University Faculty Members Say Israel Curbs Academic Freedom

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Faculty members of Bir Zeit University in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River Monday publicly accused Israel of restricting academic freedom by requiring foreign employees to sign a statement disassociating themselves from the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The teachers have refused to sign the declaration promulgated two months ago, denouncing it as "political."

Six lecturers, five of them U.S. citizens, were ordered deported this week by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's civil administration for the territories after they were refused work permits because they did not sign the statement. This brings the total to 31 out of Bir Zeit's 180 faculty members dismissed by Israel since the new policy was implemented, said Dr. Gahl Baramki, the university's acting president.

Speaking at a news conference convened in the predominantly Arab East Jerusalem, Peter Heath one of the 19 American faculty members whom the Israeli authorities have dismissed, condemned the policy as "seeking to drive a wedge between us and the local populace who we seek to serve as educators."

Officials in the civil administration headed have countered that the new measure was a legal, not a political, one.

Ministers Of OAU Hold Closed Talks

By Andrew Hill
Reuters

TRIPOLI, Libya — Organization of African Union foreign ministers held closed-door talks Monday, their first meeting since a similar session broke down 14 weeks ago over the Western Sahara dispute.

Non-African ambassadors invited to the formal opening were barred from entering the conference hall, and it was not known how many of the OAU's 51 members were present.

Earlier, OAU officials said 47 countries were expected to attend the talks. The previous session broke down when 21 states protesting the Polisario Front's membership in the OAU stayed away, depriving the talks of a quorum.

Ten ambassadors entered the hall after the delegates and ministers with invitations to listen to the opening speeches but were asked to leave shortly afterward.

The ambassadors, from West and East Germany, Switzerland, South Korea, Denmark, Italy, France, Britain, the Soviet Union and China, waited in the rain outside the hall while the dozen of the diplomatic corps, Ambassador Carlos Lobo of Brazil, delivered a protest to the Libyan authorities, the diplomats said.

Some of the ambassadors said they were considering boycotting away from a banquet in honor of the OAU scheduled for Monday evening although others said they expected to be represented by lower-ranking staff.

If the meeting was attended by delegates from 34 or more members, it would be the first time the OAU has mustered a quorum since the Polisario's self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic became its 51st member decision last February.

Last month, the Polisario group said it would stay away from the reconvened talks here, and OAU officials said this was the reason so many countries had come to Tripoli.

Three members, Somalia, Sudan and Egypt, have said they will not attend the talks here to register displeasure with Libyan foreign policy.

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TERROR

Is it really
"senseless"
slaughter?
Or, is there
a malignant
guiding hand
behind world
terrorism?

What do we
know about it?
What can be
done about it?

On a chilly winter day last
January, in the streets of Los Angeles,
California, a Turkish diplomat was
noisily and messily murdered.

While murder in the streets of
America's larger cities is not exactly
unheard of, this bit of violence had a
novel twist. It was not the usual
gangland "hit", nor was it murder
for profit. This was an assassination...
and the assassins loudly claimed
credit for it.

They proclaimed themselves
the "Armenian Secret Army for the
Liberation of Armenia". This, to
begin with, sounded faintly
ridiculous to American ears. Some
"secret"? What "army"?

Then, the "army" went on to
announce that the slaughter of this
inoffensive civil servant was in
revenge for crimes against the
Armenian people committed by the
old Ottoman Empire...in 1915...
some 65 years previously.

The American public reacted to
all this "secret army" posturing as
might be expected...if somewhat
unfeelingly...with unbelieving
laughter. What kind of primitives
were these...after a hiatus of sixty
years...to suddenly embark on a
bloody vendetta?

Clearly, neither the
unfortunate victim, nor the killers
themselves, had even been born in
1915.

It could only be judged by the
public as an act that lent
new meaning to the old term,
"senseless slaughter".

Beginnings of terror.

The Los Angeles tragedy was one more among a
series of attacks in a campaign of terror started in 1975
and still being waged today against Turkish envoys and
their families on six continents of the world.

Similar terrorism penetrated into Turkey itself.
During the 1960s and early 1970s political and
student organisations who were rebelling in Turkey—as
they were in Anaheim and Amsterdam—dealt largely in
public demonstrations, sloganeering and propaganda in
print. But during this time, unlike the U.S. and the
Netherlands, a rich assortment of terrorist groups were
being organized within Turkey...being funded and
armed from without.

Guerrilla warfare.

Then, starting in 1975, came years of relentless
terrorist attacks. By 1979, guerrilla warfare had come to
Turkish cities and countryside alike.

Men, women and children learned to fear city
streets after dark. So-called "liberated regions" had been
established in the countryside, and there were almost
daily clashes with state security forces. It seemed,
incredibly enough, that the final stages for civil war in
Turkey had been set.

A specialist on international terrorism has described
the period as war being fought on two fronts.

A two-front war.

Terror against Turks outside Turkey seemed
designed primarily to undermine Turkey's relations with
its allies. Gun battles in a neighbor's backyard tend to
embarrass both parties.

But, Turkey's problems with internal terror tended
to be even more serious. Called into question at the
time was the ability of the Turkish government to
protect the safety and domestic tranquility of its citizens.

Mounting internal terrorism was destroying
Turkish confidence in their elected authorities, the
parliament and multi-party democracy itself.

By 1980, it appeared that the classic steps that
every terrorist campaign aims for were about to be
completed...first, terror and destabilization... then,
takeover.

Yet, while terror inside the country had its primary
effect on Turkish internal stability, it also had some
adverse consequences for Turkey's external relations. To
its allies, Turkey's violent unrest suggested that Turkey
might be an unreliable ally. (Oddly enough, it also
caused us to question the reliability of some of our
allies...when these allies failed to seize terrorists fleeing
Turkey into other countries, where they were
allowed to wash the blood off their hands in peace.)

Terror's bottom line.

Terrorism's bottom line—the measure of its
success—came in September, 1980. Turkey's
government, for a number of reasons, had
reached a point where it could no longer function. At
this point, the Army stepped in to impose a limited
martial law and begin the return to law and order and
a new federal constitution.

(To an outsider, it may seem incredible that the
military could restrain itself so long, in view of the
gravity of the situation. But, as any student of Turkish
history knows, our military has never been a politically
motivated one. The Army is, in fact, a bastion of
Republican fervor, a stronghold of Atatürk's beliefs and
principles.)

Still, even today, the problem of terrorism beyond
Turkish borders persists, and its bottom line is equally
serious. The trumpeted goal of ASALA, the leading
Armenian terrorist group, is nothing less than slicing off
six provinces of Eastern Turkey and setting up an
independent state. At which point, presumably, they
would expel the Turkish population and import a
brand new Armenian population!

Armenia: the mythical kingdom of no fixed address.

The peculiar irrationality of Armenian terrorism
sets it apart from almost all other forms of terrorism in
today's world. For more than half a century after the
events which are now declared to be the cause of
Armenian terrorism, there was no terrorism. The young
Armenians who have been recruited to terrorism are
generations removed from the Armenians who were
the victims of the wrongs which the terrorists are
allegedly avenging. History has no precedent for this
kind of sustained retroactive vengeance. Particularly in
a situation where territorial claims are weak and of
doubtful historical value.

For thousands of years, the Armenians have been
a people of no fixed address. Restlessly they have drifted
back and forth from the Caucasus, through Southern
Russia, Turkey, Iran and Iraq.

Was Eastern Anatolia the original homeland of the
Armenian people? Armenian historians fail to agree on
an answer.

The six Turkish provinces claimed today by ASALA
as their ancestral home were never ruled by Armenians
as an independent sovereign state. They have been

ruled by the Persians, the Macedonians, the Romans, and
the Arabs, among many.

The Armenian historian, Kevork Aslan, writes:
"The Armenians lived as local notables. They had
no feeling of national unity. There were no political
bonds or ties among them. Their only attachments
were to the neighboring notables. Thus, whatever
national feelings they had were local."

Did Turks take Armenian land by force?

The land in Eastern Anatolia was conquered and
annexed by Seljuk Turks from Turkomans and Safavids
of Iran. The Ottomans won Cilicia from the Mamelukes.
In no case did Ottoman Turks conquer or occupy an
existing Armenian state or principality.

Quite simply, despite the torrent of propaganda
now being aimed at the Western world, Turks never
conquered Armenians. They conquered the overlords of
a substantial Armenian population and were at the time
greeted by the Armenians as saviors and benefactors.
Armenians became an important part of the new
regime, trusted advisors and aides to the Ottomans.

When, in the closing years of the 18th Century,
Napoleon wanted to stir up revolt among the Armenians,
to support his Mid-East invasion, his ambassador in
Istanbul replied, "The Armenians are so content with
their lives here that this is impossible."

Who is kidding who?

In the 19th Century, many Armenians were
numbered among the Pashas, the highest rank in
government service. There were Armenian ministers,
including Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, Post
and Trade. There were ambassadors, consul-generals and
consuls. And innumerable teachers and college
professors.

Armenians living in Turkey today know the truth.
They ask, in effect, "Who do the terrorists think they're
kidding?" The sad and, to us, the very irritating answer
is: "Apparently, most of the rest of the Western world."

There are no islands.

Speaking practically, no man is an island, no
nation is an island, when it comes to terrorism. Each
offense by terrorists is an offense against us all.

Terror is not a problem for Turkey alone.
In fact, no one country can deal with it alone
when the terrorists are operating across international
borders.

All NATO countries have felt the impact of
international terrorism. Since the mid 1970s, it has done
serious damage to friendly relations between some
NATO members and has given rise to a certain
instability.

"Instability" is, as noted before, the end-game
object of terrorists everywhere.

The size of the problem.

At present, there are ninety-two minority groups
posing a potential international terrorism threat. They
live in approximately forty countries, mainly in Asia,
Europe and Africa. Under the circumstances, it would be
naïve of us, of the NATO world, to expect the larger
question of terrorism to just dry up and blow
away...simply because we disapprove of it. So, the
question is: Do we choose to live with it? Or, do we
choose to do something about it?

Scorecard on world terror.

Let's leave Turkey aside for the moment and look
at the larger picture. In the twelve years between 1968
and 1980, the record shows a total of 6,714 acts of
international terrorism.

From 1972 on, the pace of these acts quickened.
According to the U.S. Congressional Record, the annual
average of incidents has been running at the rate of
627...more than 50 a month.

Western European countries suffered 33% of
worldwide terrorist incidents...Latin America, 22%...
the Middle East, 21%...North America, 11%...and Asia
and Africa accounted for the remainder. Turkey's share of
this overall picture is considerable—and painful.

From 1973 to 1982, there were attacks on Turkish
diplomats, officials and their families and offices in
fifteen countries. There were thirty murders, eighty-nine
woundings...in all a total of 138 bombings, murders and
attempted murders.

Whose hand guides the terror?

Is there a central source from which most world
terrorism is funded and fueled? We hesitate to make
blanket accusations because terrorism is so widespread.
Terrorism would appear to be the work of more than
one hand.

Furthermore, there is terrorism of the left and
terrorism of the right...both aimed at creating instability
yet presumably inspired by different sources.

Whoever the puppetmasters are, they have
trained, financed and aimed great bands of desperadoes

at the rest of the world. Their tactics are designed to
create tensions...to destabilize the internal affairs of
nations...to set neighbors against each other.

In this worldwide emergency, is it not possible for
the Free World to develop new initiatives to protect our
rights to peace and stability? Indeed, is it not
overwhelmingly urgent to do this?

What can be done?

Serious sanctions and penalties, consistently
applied, are the only form of pressure rogue nations
respond to.

NATO and other Free World governments
— acting together — need to develop new forms of
persuasion and punishment for those states and
organisations which indulge terrorists or support
terrorism and tolerate use of their territory as a base for
subversive actions against their neighbors.

A number of international agreements already
exist, such as the 1971 convention between North and
South America, the 1973 United Nations convention and
the 1977 Council of Europe convention. The problem is
that they are not strictly enforced. They should be.

In addition:
All parties should agree on a definition of
terrorism under the law.

International terrorism must clearly be seen as
a threat to the existence of NATO states. Effective
precautions must be agreed upon.

Laws and court proceedings should be
amended to implement joint actions.

Free World countries need to develop methods
of close cooperation in the war on terrorism...training,
intelligence, equipment and organisation.

Specialized anti-terror units other than the
security forces should be established and legal obstacles
to joint operations gotten rid of.

Let no member country shelter a terrorist.
A political refugee is one thing...a terrorist is quite a
different animal.

Terrorist groups based in one country directing
attacks against other countries, friendly or non-friendly,
should be suppressed. Terror should be accepted as a
common menace.

Action now.

The world is exhausted by violence.

As crime and unrest expand in cities and states
around the world, citizens look for answers. In the great
"developed" nations, such as Britain and the United
States, people are now crying out for a revival of capital
punishment. So does the veneer of civilization slip away
under endless provocation.

As crime and unrest expand, people turn more
and more to demagogues who promise law and order at
any cost. And the cost is often their freedom...

Terrorism can threaten alliances, destroy
friendships and bring down governments. Terrorism
very nearly destroyed Turkey in 1980. It caused a
breakdown in the society.

We, Turks, speak to the problem from experience.
We find it an unacceptable tragedy that when
Turkish diplomats are murdered there is not a
worldwide outcry. That the killers are not hunted down
and punished. That some have even been given a tacit
asylum in supposedly civilized countries.

Warfare in the shadows.

The NATO Alliance infrastructure offers an
unexploited potential for really effective control of
subversion and terror.

NATO is a military alliance. Subversion and
terrorism are a form of warfare in the shadows. Outright
military attack on any member of the alliance is, by
definition, considered an attack on all.

The same principle should be extended to
subversion and terrorism. This does not propose open
hostilities against the source of an attack. But there
should be a pre-planned and calculated response in
kind...coordinated pressures, agreed upon sanctions.
Indulgent countries, providing bases from which
terrorists are allowed to work, should be made aware
that they will be subject to harsh reprisals.

The structure for a ready exchange of information
and the coordination of decisive action is there. It
simply waits for NATO and other Free World countries
to take the terrorist threat as a threat to the stability of
the Western World. Not tomorrow. Today!

We, as TÜSIAD — an organisation of leading
Turkish businessmen — are sponsoring this message
in response to what we perceive as one of the most
pernicious threats of the day to world peace and
stability.

We do not pretend to speak for the Turkish
government. We are not an official voice in any
way. We represent private enterprise.

However, it would surprise us if most of our
fellow citizens — Turk, Armenian, Christian, Jew —
do not echo and applaud the thoughts incorporated
here.

What we are eager to achieve is a common
cause with the other countries of the Free World.
It is time for all people of good will to speak out.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1982

Statistics Index

AMEX prices P.13
NYSE prices P.13
Commodity prices P.13
Dividends P.13
Earnings reports P.13
Euro-currency P.13
Futures prices P.13
Gold markets P.13
Interest rates P.13
Market summary P.13
Money rates P.13
OTC stocks P.13
Other markets P.13

Page 9

BUSINESS BRIEFS

U.S. Automakers' Sales Rise 18.5%

DETROIT (AP) — The top three U.S. automakers reported Monday that they sold 18.5 percent more new cars in early November of this year than they did in the corresponding period in 1981.

The companies said they sold 181,872 new cars in the Nov. 1-10 period as compared to 153,400 in the period last year. General Motors led the increase with a sales rise of 21.9 percent. Ford sales were up 18.9 percent and Chrysler's were off 2.5 percent.

Trading of Dollar Credit Suspended

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Stock exchanges in Hong Kong suspended trading Monday in shares of Dollar Credit (Holdings) after the company requested the action, citing a liquidity problem of one of its subsidiaries.

The company, a deposit-taking group with interests in property management, agency and trust services, said its wholly owned subsidiary Dollar Credit & Finance cannot meet its liabilities when they fall due. Dollar Credit (Holdings) had a 1981 net profit of 63.31 million Hong Kong dollars.

Meanwhile, Hong Kong's commissioner for commodities trading, Robert Felt, suspended registration of International Commodities (I.C.K.) Ltd. on Monday. The commission said the company had followed a trading practice prejudicial to the public interest and failed to comply with registration conditions.

Braniff Reorganization Is Not Ready

DALLAS (UPI) — Braniff will seek a third extension Tuesday in a deadline for filing for reorganization because the plan is not ready, the airline has disclosed. Braniff ceased operations May 12 and a hearing is scheduled for Tuesday before a federal bankruptcy judge in Fort Worth, Texas.

A Braniff official said Sunday that talks with labor unions over wage and other contract concessions were "productive" and that the company was hoping to reach agreement with the unions by Tuesday.

Braniff has said it must win approval from all five of its unions before launching a jointly operated airline with Pacific Southwest Airlines of San Diego. The new airline would have the PSA name, but would use Braniff airplanes and employees.

Consortium Finds Oil Off Angola

ROME (Reuters) — A consortium of companies led by operator Elf Aquitaine of France has made a new oil find off the Angolan coast, Agip, a consortium member, said Monday.

The consortium struck oil in four of five wells, though details are not yet available, said Agip, which has a 15-percent stake and is a subsidiary of Italy's state energy group ENI. Other consortium members are Elf Aquitaine, with a 50-percent stake, Mobil, 25 percent, and Spain's Nafagas and Yugoslavia's Nefataplina, both with 5 percent.

Kroger Says It Will Acquire Dillon

CINCINNATI (Reuters) — Kroger Co. said it has a definitive agreement to acquire Dillon Cos. in an exchange of stock valued at \$700 million to \$750 million.

Kroger said that under the agreement each outstanding share of Dillon common will be exchanged on a tax-free basis for 0.8539 share of Kroger common. Kroger also said it will issue about 16.6 million shares in the takeover. It said it now has about 28.5 million shares outstanding.

Coleco Declares 2-for-1 Stock Split

HARTFORD, Connecticut (Reuters) — Coleco Industries said Monday that its board has declared a 2-for-1 common stock split, to be made in the form of a 100-percent stock dividend.

The company also said that with half the final quarter of 1982 completed, it appears to be on the way to its most profitable fourth quarter ever. Last year the company reported a fourth quarter loss of \$661,000. It said order backlog are in excess of \$100 million.

U.S. Tax Reform May Hurt Investors Abroad

By Robert G. Singer

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — New rules aimed at obtaining more information in U.S. income tax filing could cause problems for foreign corporations and individuals who have investments even peripherally connected to the United States.

To trap more tax dollars, Congress and the Internal Revenue Service have significantly broadened the requirements for filing information and tax returns. Foreign companies and individuals who were not obliged to file in the past will now have to — in many cases, only to prove they are not subject to tax.

The new rules also limit anonymous foreign investment in U.S. real property and stocks and bonds even though foreign investors may want a degree of anonymity for reasons that have nothing to do with evasion of U.S. income taxes.

In addition, provisions of the laws override tax treaty language and could force violation of some foreign laws.

Analysts see the new rules as part of an effort to extend U.S. tax law to foreign corporations and individuals as Congress, faced with huge budget deficits, tries to capture every dollar of tax due.

"You can be confident over the next several years Congress is going to go much further in this area," said Charles Bruce, a tax expert and former counsel for the Senate Finance Committee.

But, said Lloyd Altor, tax counsel for the American Bankers Association, "there is a built-in frustration here because tax law can't reach that far." He added that the new rules will discourage foreign investment in the United States.

"Our government tends to shoot itself in the head," Mr. Altor said. Steven Kraft, a tax specialist based in Zurich, questioned how much compliance can be expected. "People outside the United States will find it difficult to comprehend

the U.S. worldwide tax system. They don't have that built-in mentality toward compliance" that is common among American taxpayers.

John S. Stephen, a senior vice president for the Bank of America in San Francisco, emphasized that "we strongly support efforts to increase tax compliance." But he added that there must be a balance between tax enforcement and the needs of foreign investors.

"Recent legislation and regulation suggests the balance may be tipping against the flow of investment in the United States," he said. "We believe if the trend continues there could be adverse effects on the flow of investment to the United States."

The new reporting requirements in the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 passed in August and regulations for reporting of foreign investment in U.S. real property issued in mid-September widen the law to cover many more companies and individuals and increase the amount of information to be provided by those already covered.

For example, any foreign investor even minimally involved with U.S. real property — defined as land and buildings, unharvested crops, timber, mineral rights and other natural deposits — will have to file at least one type of return.

The law exempts from tax liability corporations or individuals who have an interest in U.S. real property "solely as a creditor." But they will have to file returns showing that they are involved only as creditors.

In addition, "substantial" investors in U.S. real property — those with holdings valued at a total of \$50,000 or more — must file annual information returns, whether they sell the property or not. Many investors may have to file returns just to show that their holdings are worth less than \$50,000.

Under the Tax Equity Act for-



Arthur Rovine, a State Department observer, listens at center as a speaker addresses the claims tribunal, seated at right.

U.S.-Iran Claims Panel Moving Slowly

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

THE HAGUE — Scheveningen offers little hint of conflict. The suburb of The Hague is an old beach resort with a boardwalk, a steel pier and a grand hotel that looks a bit like Atlantic City before the casinos.

But on Parkweg, a winding street just a two-minute drive from the boardwalk, the vacation atmosphere ends. At the bottom of the street sits the office building of the Iran-United States claims tribunal, a body established to settle about \$4 billion worth of claims made by U.S. companies against Iran under the agreement that freed the U.S. hostages 19 months ago.

By all accounts, the tribunal is moving ahead in fitful hitches.

The panel has nine members: Three Iranians, three Americans and three neutral members, including the chairman, Gunnar Lagergren, a 70-year-old Swedish jurist and arbitration expert.

The tribunal faces a mountain of approximately 900 major claims made by about 640

U.S. companies against the Iranians. The claims arise from Iran's expropriation of property or annulment of contracts after the shah's fall. Claimants include such companies as Sperry, Honeywell and Philip Morris.

"I think they are struggling on manfully," said Bruce Clagett, a Washington lawyer representing several U.S. companies before the tribunal. "I think they are getting up."

Not all comment is that charitable, although few people involved in the proceedings will speak for the record.

Since the tribunal began its work a little more than a year ago, 10 awards have been made, involving about \$8 million. That is a small fraction of the \$1 billion in frozen Iranian assets that the Carter administration put into an escrow account at the Dutch central bank for settlement of the claims.

Even then, payment of four awards totaling nearly \$6 million was delayed for more than two months earlier this year when Algeria's central bank refused to authorize payment. Al-

geria is involved in the award payments because of the role it played in arranging the release of the hostages.

The Algerians contend that the delay was caused by technical difficulties. But U.S. officials say the Iranians, piqued by a tribunal decision concerning interest money accruing in the Dutch central bank account, prevailed upon the Algerians to take the delaying action. Despite Iran's claim that it should receive the interest payments, the tribunal had voted to place the money in a separate account until it can determine how it will be used.

There have also been complaints of partisan behavior by neutral members of the tribunal, and earlier this year Iran attempted unsuccessfully to unseat one of the tribunal's members, Nils Mangard, a Swedish judge.

Iran also filed a complaint last month with the tribunal accusing the United States of 18 violations of the hostage agreement.

Part of the problem, lawyers and diplomats

NYSE Prices Slump on Fears of Higher Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange tumbled Monday in relatively light trading as investors cashed in on profits from Wall Street's rally against a background of uncertainty about interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 17 points in the first half hour of trading and stayed that low throughout the day, finishing down 18.49 points at 1021.43. Declines led advances, by a ratio of three to one, and volume skidded to 79 million shares from 95.08 million Friday.

The average fell 11.86 points overall in volatile trading, last week, when the index either gained or lost an average 15.78 points each day.

Analysts said the stock market reflected growing concerns that the Federal Reserve would not cut the discount rate in the next few days.

The discount rate, charged on Federal Reserve loans to member banks, is currently at 9 1/2 percent. Part of the market's recent strength was based on speculation that a discount rate was imminent.

However, expectations of a discount rate were undercut by the

persistent firmness in the federal funds rate, on overnight loans between banks. The fed funds rate rose to a high of 9 1/2 percent Monday from Friday's close of 9 1/4 percent.

Analysts said investors now question whether the central bank will take any action until well after its Open Market Committee meeting Tuesday.

Also worrying investors was the projection by Henry Kaufman, the influential Salomon Brothers economist, that the U.S. budget deficit in fiscal 1983 will be about \$160 billion, compared with government estimates of \$115 billion.

Hildegard Zagorski of Boeche Group said, "The market needs something to feed on and at this point news of a bullish nature is lacking."

Analysts said the blue-chip and

glamour stocks that led the unprecedented rally since mid-August lost the most in profit taking. And speculative issues, which came to life last week, also skidded.

Technology, retailing, video game manufacturers and banking stocks also were all hard hit. The last category particularly reflected concerns that interest rates may hold firm for the near term.

Losers among the blue chips included active IBM, off 1 1/4 to 82 1/2. General Electric 2 1/4 to 88 1/2. General Motors one to 55 1/2. Eastman Kodak 1 1/4 to 90 1/2. Du Pont 1 1/4 to 40 1/2. Procter & Gamble two to 110 1/2.

Du Pont announced Monday that it had omitted the year-end extra dividend because of lower earnings due to the recession.

Grundig Plans Dumping Suit Against Japanese Recorders

Reuters

BONN — Grundig intends to lodge an anti-dumping complaint at the European Commission against low-priced imports of Japanese videotape recorders, a company spokesman said Monday.

He said the West German electronics company, which jointly developed and produced the V-2000 recorder system with Philips of the Netherlands, would start an anti-dumping suit either Monday or Tuesday. Grundig will have to prove the imports are harming domestic producers before the commission can impose anti-dumping duties.

A Philips spokesman said in Eindhoven, the Netherlands, that the company would discuss the problems of the European video recorder market with the commission. But he said it would not lodge an anti-dumping complaint as Grundig had reported earlier.

European producers say the Japanese have miscalculated demand on their domestic market and the excess recorders are being sold in Europe at artificially low prices. This has created a price war in the West German video recorder market in the pre-Christmas period, during which nearly half the annual recorder sales are concentrated.

Industry sources cited the slipping V-2000 recorder sales for the announcement last week by Philips and Grundig of price cuts.

Grundig also said 650 lay offs in its video recorder division were a direct result of overcapacity among Japanese producers and sales by them at "ruinous, dumping prices."

Grundig expects Japanese companies to produce 13 million video recorder units this year compared with expected world consumption of nine million. It estimates two million Japanese recorders are currently stocked in West Germany.

Kaufman Predicts U.S. Budget Deficit Of \$160 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW ORLEANS — Henry Kaufman, the Salomon Brothers chief economist, said Monday that the U.S. budget deficit in fiscal 1983 will be about \$160 billion, and he predicted a lackluster recovery from the recession.

He told the U.S. League of Savings Associations that the current official estimate of a \$115-billion budget deficit was "completely unrealistic" because legislation to raise revenue or cut spending cannot really be passed until nearly half of fiscal 1983, which began Oct. 1, is over.

Any efforts, he said, to cut defense and entitlement spending will affect the deficit in 1984 or later years.

At the same time he forecast that economic growth in the early stages of the U.S. recovery will be less than half the typical postwar recovery rate of five to six percent a year.

His prediction is less than what some Reagan administration officials have been predicting. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan is predicting growth between 3.5 percent and 4 percent next year.

But Mr. Kaufman added, "In an otherwise lackluster business picture, one bright aspect is the likelihood of some further slowing in inflation" and some additional declines in short- and long-term interest rates. He gave no precise

forecast, except to say that wage increases are likely to be limited to 5 1/2 percent in 1983.

Among obstacles to significant economic recovery are interest rates that are "still too high to alleviate interest rate burdens or to encourage decisions in favor of real assets," world debt problems, uncertain monetary policy and the budget deficit, he said.

Mr. Kaufman said the debt problems of foreign countries — where "an enormous debt burden has ground down economic activity, perhaps even more so abroad than in the U.S." — had been worsened by the strength of the dollar.

"The great strength of the dollar today is as dangerous to global stability as the dollar weakness was in 1979," he added.

He said that non-Communist world debt had mushroomed to \$14.3 trillion in 1981 from \$3.6 trillion in 1971, an annual rate of increase of 15 percent.

He called the foreign debts "a legacy accumulated from years of inflation," and said the removal of this burden is "critical to the resuscitation of economic growth abroad."

A significant way to help accomplish this would be by lowering of U.S. interest rates — one factor behind the dollar's strength, Mr. Kaufman said.

And to bolster confidence in the financial system, he said, the strength of the International Monetary Fund should be quickly increased by raising quotas by at least 50 percent, and a very large standby facility should be established by the IMF.

Mr. Kaufman forecast that the U.S. economic recovery in 1983 — helped by a moderate increase in demand for new housing — will be due to consumer spending and not to corporations.

But household spending will increase only moderately because of unemployment and economic insecurity, he said.

Corporations will continue efforts to restore their financial condition, he said.

"First the very low rate of capacity utilization in manufacturing obviates the need to add to new plant and equipment" he said. "Second the reduced rate of inflation desirable as it diminishes the attraction of real assets and enhances the value of financial assets."

As a result, he said, mergers and consolidations of businesses will continue.

As well, "The businesses most punished by the economic contraction will not receive the most relief" from the modest recovery, he said, and "survival will remain in doubt for some of them."

Federal Reserve Reports U.S. M-1 Up \$2.7 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$2.7 billion in the week ended Nov. 3, the Federal Reserve reported Monday.

The report, which was delayed from its usual Friday release because of the bank holiday in the United States last Thursday, was a little higher than most economists expected.

The large increase followed a revised increase of \$2.8 billion the previous week. Originally the Fed had reported a \$2.7 billion increase in the previous week.

Economists had predicted that the latest week's M-1 figure would range from a decline of \$500 million to an increase of \$3.6 billion. The Fed has said that it is not paying close attention to weekly swings in this narrow money supply measure.

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 15, excluding bank service charges.

Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.
Australian \$	0.75	British £	0.75	Japanese ¥	100
Belgian franc	36.36	Canadian \$	0.75	Swiss franc	7.20
Dutch guilder	2.36	French franc	6.55	West German M.	3.36
Italian L.	2036	Irish £	0.78	Yen	100
Portuguese escudo	200.48	Spanish peseta	166.64		
Swedish krona	4.66	Swiss franc	7.20		
U.S. dollar	1.00				

Source: Reuters. (A) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (B) Units of 100. (C) Units of 1,000.

Europe Turning to Cable TV for Fiscal Boost

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany — Claus Detjen likes to joke that Ludwigshafen — a drab little industrial town near Frankfurt — is "the Columbus, Ohio, of Germany."

But Mr. Detjen takes his jest seriously. Columbus is the home of QUBE — Warner Amex's much-publicized interactive cable television system, the first of its kind in the United States. Within a year, under Mr. Detjen's direction, Ludwigshafen too will enter the

cable age with a state-of-the-art, 35-channel system that will be the first in West Germany to carry commercial and pay-TV services.

The project in Ludwigshafen is a tangible — and expensive — symbol of the new West German government's commitment to cable TV development.

Yet, it is not the lure of all those new channels that has captured the government's imagination. The prospect of all the new jobs that equipping the country for cable TV might provide has.

"Cable will create jobs. The eco-

nomie aspect is the incentive," Mr. Detjen said.

Faced with politically serious unemployment and sluggish economies, European governments — particularly those of West Germany, France and England — are looking for the right investments to fuel industrial growth. Those governments are in the process of publicly committing themselves to both policies and heavy spending programs to encourage the growth of cable TV.

"It's interesting that the conservative [British Prime Minister Margaret] Thatcher and the Socialist [French President Francois] Mitterrand have both come to the conclusion that cable should be an investment for industrial development," said Antoine d'Arle, former director of a French government think tank on new media and now a senior executive at France's largest TV network.

This surge of interest in cable TV represents a profound shift in European thinking. Traditionally, the broadcast media have been rigorously controlled by governments. New media technologies are usually quickly gobbled up by the national postal, telephone and telegraph authorities, or PTTs.

Moreover, because new television channel capacity has to be filled with new programming, many European countries fear an invasion of foreign — particularly

U.S. — TV shows that could taint the national culture.

A commitment to cable TV is expected to revolutionize the television industries of Europe. It appears that Europe's governments are taking a path that encourages the development, decentralization and decontrol of the new media, particularly cable.

"This is a new phenomenon in Europe," said Peter Sindell, manager of "Television Distribution in Europe," a soon-to-be-released, multidisciplinary study conducted by CSP International, a telecommunications consulting firm. "The environment is totally different than it was 10 years ago. Change is no longer dominated by the PTTs."

This new emphasis, says Mr. Sindell, means that "Europe will be the growth marketplace of the decade of cable. It is rich with possibilities for private enterprise. In this decade, we should see the doubling of cable subscribers and a doubling of cable revenues."

In West Germany, the second-richest television market in Europe, with over 18 million TV homes, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government is clearly viewing cable as part of the solution to the country's economic difficulties.

"Employment is a first priority," said Christian Schwartz-Schilling, the new head of the Bundespost, Germany's PTT. "Providing em-

CABLE TV IN EUROPE			
COUNTRY	LOCAL TV HOUSEHOLDS (MILLIONS)	MATV	CATV
AUSTRIA	2.24	2.2%	3.6%
BELGIUM	2.93	0.0	84.6
FRANCE	16.50	0.1	2.0
WEST GERMANY	21.49	36.8	1.3
NETHERLANDS	4.29	17.5	49.0
SWITZERLAND	2.01	1.2	43.5
UNITED KINGDOM	18.50	5.9	3.2

The numbers listed beneath MATV and CATV represent percentage of television households, not numbers of households reached by cable TV. MATV stands for Master Antenna TV, a form of cable TV. CATV is your regular cable TV.

ployment is a real goal of this area."

Mr. Schwartz-Schilling points out that the 1983 Bundespost budget exceeds the previous year's budget by well over 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$386 million), with the money targeted for cable TV rising from 380 DM to over 1 billion DM.

West Germany is currently served by both true cable — wires running directly into homes — and Master Antenna TV, a service using neighborhood antennas to transmit multiple signals to household televisions.

Mr. Schwartz-Schilling expects Bundespost funds to go both for the actual laying of new cable and for re-engineering existing systems. Moreover, he says he wants to time the cable effort so that a new generation of jobs can be provided when fiber optic technology becomes cost-effective and the current cables can be replaced with the newer technology.

But these technical decisions have serious political implications. Many Germans are uncomfortable with the idea that multichannel TV will mean an increase in the amount of commercial television available.

The situation is similar in France. Mr. Mitterrand is expected to reveal the details soon of a 6-billion franc (\$822 million) program to install cable in the country.

A source close to the technical planning of the venture contends that fiber optic technology will be used to distribute programming and that major systems will be built with two-way interactive capabilities.

However, notes Jonathan Miller, editor of Communications Daily, that investment is not taking place in a vacuum. "The French don't yet have bumper stickers proclaiming 'J'aime Télématique,'" Mr. Miller said, "but they do almost everything else to portray themselves as being on the cutting edge of communications."

In Britain, the largest of the television markets, there is a similar blend of high-tech and employment goals.

The recently released Hunt Report, which recommended how cable television development should proceed, generated a sharp controversy for its free-market tone but fell in line with the Conservative government's economic philosophy.

"The prime minister's independent advisers on information technology found that there are powerful economic and industrial arguments for encouraging cable systems in the U.K.," said Kenneth Baker, Britain's minister of information technology.

California Oil Field Termed Huge Find

The Associated Press

LOMPOC, California — An oil field discovered off the Southern California coast may hold 1 billion barrels of crude, representing the biggest U.S. find since Alaska's Prudhoe Bay field was discovered in 1968, some industry analysts believe.

Initial estimates of the Point Arguello field, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) northwest of Los Angeles, placed the amount of recoverable oil at 100 million to 300 million barrels.

But some analysts now believe the field may contain 1 billion barrels or more. The amount of recoverable oil along Alaska's North Slope near Prudhoe Bay is estimated at 9.6 billion barrels.

"This could be possibly the largest offshore discovery ever in the United States," Alvin Silber, an oil securities analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds in New York, said Monday.

Mr. Silber said he estimates the Point Arguello field may hold between 1 billion and 2 billion barrels of recoverable crude oil, although he cautioned that further test drilling would be required before firm estimates could be made.

Standard Oil of California had said last month in disclosing re-

sults of its latest test drilling that it estimated the field to hold 100 million barrels. Phillips Petroleum is Socal's partner in the project.

Less than a dozen fields in the United States are believed to currently contain 500 million or more barrels of recoverable oil.

Donald L. Fenwick, senior fiscal analyst at the brokerage house of Thomas & McKinnon, said Point Arguello is "possibly a supergiant." He noted that "initially it was thought the Prudhoe Bay field had only a billion barrels."

An oil field believed to hold more than 100 million barrels is classified as a "giant," while a field with more than 1 billion barrels is called a "supergiant."

One estimate has placed the water depth of the new field from 300 to 1,500 feet (91 to 457 meters).

OPEC Members Expected to Clash Over Oil Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAHRAIN — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will almost inevitably face a confrontation over oil prices, with prospects of compromise growing more remote as a Dec. 9 meeting of oil ministers draws nearer, the Middle East Economic Survey said Monday.

The Gulf states last month issued an implied threat to engage other OPEC members in a protracted war unless they all followed the exporter group's rules on pricing and production in the shrunken world market for oil.

Nicosia-based MEES said, the reaction to the warning had so far been negative. Iran had labeled the threat as mere bluff, Libya had privately said it would not cut output to its OPEC-assigned quota, and Venezuela had boosted production above its ceiling, the newsletter said.

Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderón Berti on Sunday told The Daily News, a Caracas English-language newspaper, that the meeting would be "one of the most difficult" ever held by OPEC because of the complicated world oil market situation and fluctuating prices.

"If no agreement is reached, then each country will go its own way," he said, adding the meeting scheduled for Dec. 9 in Lagos would be held in Vienna.

Oman Opens First Refinery

Rabat

MUSCAT, Oman — The first oil refinery in Oman was officially opened Monday. The \$125-million refinery, built by Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding, will process 37,000 to 39,000 barrels a day of crude during its first year, officials said.

Legal Questions Delay Work On U.S. Claims Against Iran

(Continued from Page 9)

say, is the difficulty in resolving a number of legal issues concerning the workings of the tribunal.

Arthur Rovine, the State Department lawyer who is the department's observer at the tribunal, said the problems include such questions as whether the awards should be paid from the escrow account, who should get the interest money, who should pay the central bank's bill for administering the account and who will assume responsibility if the Dutch bank were sued by one of the parties involved.

While the United States argues that responsibility should be shared, the Iranian government seeks to place full responsibility on Washington.

In the face of frequent Iranian complaints about details of the agreements, some lawyers involved in the tribunal's proceedings accuse its members of being too lenient toward Iran. That, the lawyers say, slows the body's deliberations.

"They give in to Iranian demands so they won't walk out,"

lamented one U.S. lawyer representing U.S. companies. "A New York district court would throw their motions out."

Nevertheless, tribunal officials deny that they are too lenient and cite the body's successful resistance to Iranian efforts to oust Mr. Mangard.

"The tribunal's efforts to placate are not unique in arbitration," said another U.S. lawyer experienced in international arbitration. "I have experienced more flagrant cases."

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Australia		Pech. Upline Kuhlmann	
Aus. & New Zealand Banking	1981	1st Half	1981
Year	1982	1st Half	1982
Revenue	2,700	Revenue	2,300
Profits	190.47	Profits	175.39
Full name of company is Australia and New Zealand Banking.		Full name of company is Pechiney Upline Kuhlmann.	
France		Netherlands	
Cresset Loire	1982	3rd Quar.	1982
1st Half	1981	Revenue	3,380
Net	loss/70.5	Profits	29.9
	loss/6.8	Revenue	1902
		Profits	10,290
			114.9
			127.7

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Telepictures CORPORATION

Common Stock
(Par Value \$0.01 Per Share)

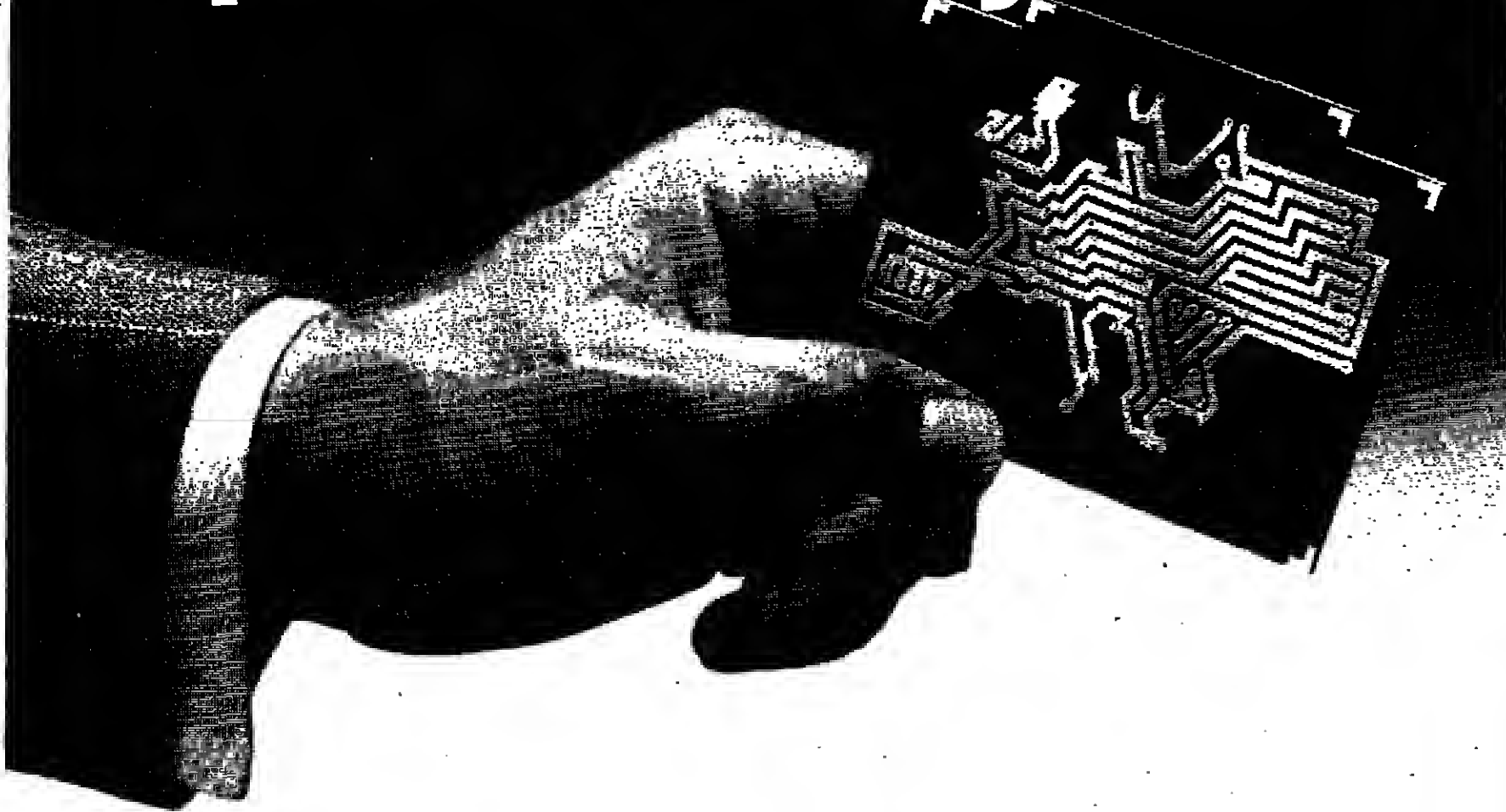
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We now have 14 European plants manufacturing a wide range of leading-edge, high-technology electronic products from copper foil, medical instrumentation and power supplies to test equipment, recorders and intelligent oscilloscopes. Products made for use here as well as for export world-wide.

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هكذا من الأحمال

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Review

The recent sales have helped push the price of gold down to a little above \$400 an ounce from around \$430 in September, the dealers said.

Last month Brazil sold almost eight tons, worth around \$91 million, to help make payments on its foreign debt, which is believed to be around \$76 billion.

Other countries, including Venezuela and Uruguay, are also believed to have sold substantial quantities of gold, the dealers said.

One dealer estimated that Venezuela and Uruguay had sold two to three tons of gold in the past few weeks.

Gold sales by central banks are often carried out through the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, the central bankers' bank, and are not readily discernible.

But the dealers, whose banks have traditionally played an important role in the international gold market, said they were aware of a steady flow of gold from countries other than the two big producers, South Africa and the Soviet Union.

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

Nov. 15

Selected Over-the-Counter Nov. 15

**Do you have
problems paying
your U.S. bills
because they
arrive *after* they
are due?**

So do many people who live and work outside of the U.S. It's difficult to manage your personal financial affairs long distance. Bills get paid late. Your credit rating begins to decline. Your income doesn't get put to use immediately, so the 'float' works for someone else. To make matters worse, while idle balances build, you miss out on important investment opportunities - because information is uncertain and difficult to act on.

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EUROPEAN EDITION-PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918.

(OFFICIAL.) *The Armistice was signed on Monday Morning at 5.40. Hostilities were suspended at 11 o'clock.*

Armistice Conditions Place Strangle-hold on Germany, Calling for Immediate Evacuation of All Invaded Territory and of Alsace-Lorraine; Allied Occupation of Both Banks of Rhine, with Garrison at Mainz, Coblenz and Cologne; Surrender of 5,000 Guns, 25,000 Machine-Guns, 3,700 Aeroplanes, 28 Big Warships, 5 Destroyers, All Submarines; Free Passage Through Categories Renaturation of All Prisoners, without Reciprocity.



**Pealing of Church Bells and Boom of Cannon
Announce to Parisians Signature of Armistice
and Victorious End of War—News
Fires Capital With Frenzied Joy—Seething
Multitudes Swarm Through Streets and
Boulevards, Singing "Marseillaise" and
Acclaiming Triumph of Allied Arms.**

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the Ripper, the Windsors, Stalin - a century
headliners and the events that surrounded the
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LONDON, 18 Feb. (Anti-Slavery News) — Two Other Special Agents in the War Zone
United States Department of Public Affairs in Paris
New York and London.

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[illegible]

هكذا من الضمير

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Nov. 12

High Low Close Chgs				Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$				High Low Close Chgs					
14007 AMCA Int	519%	19%	19%	4024 Debonair	-32%	30	30%	+4	1995 Alston A	334%	34%	34%	+
14008 Auto Prez	8100	125	125	4025 Old Chicago A	31%	30	30%	+	2000 Madison	34%	34%	34%	+
12226 America	811%	11%	12%	500 Dickinson B	31%	30	31%	+	700 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14009 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	501 Dickinson B	31%	30	31%	+	800 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14010 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	611 Deloitte A	33%	34%	34%	+	900 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14011 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	612 Deloitte A	33%	34%	34%	+	1000 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14012 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	700 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	1100 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14013 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	800 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	1200 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14014 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	900 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	1300 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14015 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	1000 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	1400 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14016 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	1100 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	1500 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14017 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	1200 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	1600 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14018 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	1300 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	1700 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14019 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	1400 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	1800 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14020 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	1500 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	1900 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14021 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	1600 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	2000 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14022 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	1700 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	2100 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14023 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	1800 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	2200 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14024 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	1900 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	2300 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14025 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	2000 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	2400 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14026 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	2100 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	2500 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14027 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	2200 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	2600 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14028 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	2300 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	2700 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
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14030 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	2500 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	2900 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
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14034 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	2900 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	3300 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
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14051 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	4600 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	5000 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
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14054 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	4900 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	5300 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14055 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	5000 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	5400 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14056 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	5100 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	5500 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
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14058 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	5300 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	5700 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14059 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	5400 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	5800 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14060 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	5500 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	5900 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14061 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	5600 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	6000 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14062 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	5700 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	6100 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14063 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	5800 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	6200 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14064 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	5900 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	6300 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14065 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	6000 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	6400 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14066 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	6100 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	6500 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14067 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	6200 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	6600 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14068 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	6300 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	6700 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14069 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	6400 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	6800 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14070 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	6500 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	6900 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
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14073 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	6800 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	7200 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14074 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	6900 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	7300 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14075 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	7000 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	7400 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
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14078 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	7300 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	7700 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
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14081 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	7600 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	8000 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14082 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	7700 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	8100 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14083 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	7800 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	8200 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14084 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	7900 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	8300 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14085 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	8000 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	8400 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14086 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	8100 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	8500 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14087 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	8200 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	8600 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14088 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	8300 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	8700 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14089 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	8400 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	8800 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14090 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	8500 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	8900 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
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14101 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	9600 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	10000 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14102 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	9700 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	10100 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14103 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	9800 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	10200 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14104 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	9900 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	10300 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
14105 Auto Prez	811%	11%	12%	10000 Du Pont A	517%	17%	17%	+	10400 Murphy	871%	87%	87%	+
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Markets Closed

All banks, markets and stock exchanges in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur were closed Monday for a local holiday.

Other Markets

[illegible]

Amsterdam

[illegible]

3500	280.00
perswk	395.10
new	185.58
1-2	288.00

[illegible]

Tokyo 741

[illegible]

1990	27.50	27.50
Verein	27.50	27.50
...	27.50	27.50
...	27.50	27.50

AA Corp	51.20	1.44
Allied Brew	0.7944	0.00
AngloAm Gld	1.13	1.14

SPORTS

The Rookie Runner and the 5-Mile Wall

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK — He decided to run the first mile in his life after witnessing the New York City Marathon last month.

He felt such admiration for the ordinary size and shape of the runners in four or five hours that he wanted some version of that feeling.

After watching Alberto Salazar and Rodolfo Gomez battle for many miles, he told himself he would run in honor of the great Salazar and the great Gomez.

Call him Jorge. His non-decider will protect him the way Floyd Patterson's false mustache hid him from the eyes of the Sonny Liston fight.

He knows. He knows that the idea of race running is to enjoy oneself, but he does not want to look like a fool in his hometown where the annual five-mile Port Washington Thanksgiving Day Race has become one of the biggest social and athletic events of the year.

It is hard to escape the impact of the race, now in its seventh year. Many of the energies that have been directed to the tennis boom, political activism, gourmet cooking, child rearing and school-board feuds are now directed to running. The world is divided between People Who Run and People Who Don't.

People talk about it on the Long Island Rail Road and at dinner parties. ("Oh, I don't eat meat since I started to run.") As soon as the weather turns cool, more people start training on the so-called "rolling hills" of the glacially sculptured North Shore.

Jorge started training seriously two weeks ago. He has pains in his legs, and he sleeps a lot.

Up to now, he would run a mile or two by himself in the odd hours dictated by his business, but he had always maintained there was never a chance to train for the Thanksgiving Day Race.

This fall his excuse vanished, courtesy of Ed Garvey and the National Football League Players Association.

With no pro football, Jorge has been able to count on no 12-hour Sundays, no traffic jams,

no crowds, no wretched stadium food, no flights to Buffalo in snow squalls, no achingly unbearable clichés from football coaches. Ed Garvey and the NFL owners have given him the impossible — a month of Sundays, an autumn of living like a human being.

On Thanksgiving morning, he will dedicate his first race to Ed Garvey.

He does not want to let Garvey down. He does not want to be the last runner to finish. He has this vision of police cars out looking for him, his wife and children weeping near the finish line. It is late afternoon, shadows are falling, and he is plodding the fifth and final mile somewhere out on the course.

Such is the phobia of a 43-year-old who has competed hard in soccer, basketball and tennis in his life, and will now enter his first foot race.

After entering his hometown race, he sought some running tips from his friend, the Gunner. (The nickname dates from their backcourt days, when the Gunner would shout, "Over here, big guy. Over here!")

The Gunner's advice was simple: "Whatever you do, don't run too fast on the first mile. Let all the good runners get out first, and just run your pace. You'll do fine." That's easy for The Gunner to say. He runs half-marathons and has never finished last.

Jorge's first training step was to discover his pace. 11 minutes a mile on the high school track, dodging fleet runners from the girls' high school team.

His next step was his favorite two-and-a-half-mile course, through woods and with glimpses of stone walls and gray water that always make him feel he is in Normandy. He did that in 26 minutes.

Now he had to expand his personal "wall," of two and a half miles, the barrier of pain and boredom he has never enjoyed crossing. One morning he took off on a course that had no shortcuts and that committed him to covering at least four miles. He ran 44 minutes until he stopped, exhausted. He found out later the temperature had been 77 degrees Fahrenheit (25 Celsius). He vowed not to do that again.

On a recent Sunday he tackled the Thanksgiving course itself, minus one half-mile

leg ("If you can do four in practice, you can do five in the race," The Gunner had told him). He made a mistake and started late, after noon, when the narrow roads were clogged with Sunday runners and Sunday drivers, playing a dangerous game of "chicken."

The football strike has created a monster on the highways. U.S. football fans no longer have any excuse for gaping at the tube on Sunday afternoon.

Their wives can oow say, "It's a beautiful day, there's no football, why don't we take a drive out on the island?"

Sunday drivers. Every time their wives spotted a beautiful house or a vivid cardinal or particularly striking autumn foliage, the drivers would take a glance and consequently swerve across the narrow roadway. Jorge had never felt so vulnerable, facing traffic, hugging the roads with no sidewalks and no shoulders.

Cadillacs, as usual, were the most offensive, followed by sports cars. Datsuns and Volkswagens were the least threatening. He could feel himself being crushed in some Cadillac into one of those stone pseudo-Norman walls, and he began to develop Charles Bronson-like urges against some of the Sunday drivers.

But there were compensations. Covering longer distances on foot brought Jorge through a valley where he had never walked before. As he passed a tiny church, he saw the all-black congregation streaming out after the service, and he heard one elderly man say in the gentle accent of the South, "Well, I believe I'll be moving." The setting reminded Jorge of other days, when he often visited churches in the rural South, and he felt a wave of nostalgia.

Toward the end of his run, Jorge noticed he was constantly being passed by runners. Trim young men and women zipped past him, children passed him, and more than a few plodding middle-aged men and women passed him. He, however, passed nobody. He finished the four-and-a-half-mile run in 48 minutes, happy and sweaty and achy and hungry and thirsty and all that good stuff.

Everything was fine except the part about passing nobody. He will have to ask The Gunner about that.



Seattle's Jack Sikma had 13 rebounds in Sunday's 102-99 triumph in Houston. The 10-0 Sonics are the NBA's only unbeaten team; the Rockets (0-8) are the only team without a victory.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division				Pacific Division			
Philadelphia 76ers	1	27	1	Seattle	1	27	1
New York	2	27	1	Los Angeles	2	27	1
New Jersey	3	26	2	Phoenix	3	26	2
Washington	4	23	3	Golden State	4	23	3
New York	5	22	4	Portland	5	22	4
Central Division				Sunset Division			
Detroit	1	26	1	Philadelphia 76ers	1	27	1
Atlanta	2	25	2	Los Angeles	2	27	1
Indiana	3	24	3	Phoenix	3	26	2
Chicago	4	23	4	Golden State	4	23	3
Cleveland	5	22	5	Portland	5	22	4
Midwest Division				Pacific Division			
San Antonio	1	24	1	Seattle	1	27	1
Kansas City	2	23	2	Los Angeles	2	27	1
Denver	3	22	3	Phoenix	3	26	2
	4	21	4	Golden State	4	23	3
	5	20	5	Portland	5	22	4

Dr. Gregg, Defenseman, May Be the Oilers' Rx

NEW YORK — After the Edmonton Oilers spring a leak in the Stanley Cup playoffs last spring, Glen Sather, suggested that the team would go to the end of the earth to find one defender.

He went about as far as a hockey coach can go, sending away to recruit a samurai warrior or a samurai wrestler, but rather a doctor — Randy Gregg, M.D.

The new Oilers is a tall redhead who played for Canada in the 1980 Olympics and is now an intern at the Royal Alexandra Hospital in Edmonton.

Gregg had gone to Japan's so-called amateur league two years ago, lured by the six-month season that allowed him to pursue his medical career. He spent one year as assistant coach and one year as head coach, while expected to be the Bobby Orr of Japan, a scorer and defender.

All the time he could feel Sather closing in on him. Sather is an adventurer who goes on African safaris. Ask him about his hockey team and he'll talk about a current expedition to Mount Everest. Sather doesn't need much excuse to flash his passport and take off. At the end of the 1980-81 season, he went from Edmonton to Tokyo to see Gregg.

"I'm not saying I don't like said and nice, too, but I went just to see Randy," Sather says.

Gregg liked playing in the six-team league, where players are paid well by large corporations. To maintain his amateur standing, he thinks he was listed as an assistant hotel manager.

In his second year in Japan, Gregg admits, he was thinking about the NHL. Sather, who had kept Gregg's name in the Oilers computer, called him again after Edmonton's debacle in the playoffs last spring. The young and rowdy Oilers had arrived like

a gusher, charming fans around the league with the Wayne Gretzky Show, but then they were blown out by Los Angeles in the first round.

Overconfidence, some players said. Inexperience, said others. Said Sather: Too small. He wanted big, experienced defensemen, and Gregg, at 6-foot-4 and 216 pounds, looked good to him.

"I knew it had to be this year or next," Gregg said. "I thought I could learn something first-hand about orthopedics while playing hockey."

A hockey clubhouse is not a bad place to study medicine, particularly the recuperative aspect of young toughs from the north country who can take 10 stitches and skate back for the next period. While playing against Guy Lafleur and Mike Bossy for the first time as a professional, Gregg has not stopped thinking of himself as a doctor.

He is one of the few athletes



Boston's Brad Palmer was delfly tripped by Mike Zuke in a scoreless first period Sunday, but Palmer scored one of four unanswered goals in the second period as Boston blitzed St. Louis, 7-3.

NFLPA Reportedly Seeking To Break Impasse in Strike

NEW YORK — While there is a sign that talks aimed at ending the 56-day National Football League players' strike will resume, there are hints of movement among the players.

The New York Times reported Sunday that a player at union headquarters, who asked not to be named, said NFL Players Association was "preparing a package to give to the mediator."

And the New York Daily News reported that the six-man executive committee of the NFLPA agreed Sunday to accept the general framework of the owners' offer. The committee would have to put a vote to the 26 player representatives for approval, however.

David Sheridan, spokesman for the players' association, said Sunday night that 26 player reps had agreed to a 30-minute information meeting. No votes were taken.

There were strong indications that negotiations would take place again without movement on the players' side. "I don't think they will meet soon, not unless the ballplayers move further from the position they've already

taken," said Kay McMurray, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, after separate talks over the weekend with management negotiator Jack Donlan and union chief Ed Garvey.

Meanwhile, Donlan said he has told mediator Sam Kegel that he sees no reason to have another meeting with Garvey. Kegel recessed the latest round of bargaining Nov. 6.

At that time, Donlan made what he called a "bottom-line offer" — a package the owners valued at \$1.313 billion over four years, starting in 1983, and \$60 million in bonus money in 1982. The union has asked for \$1.1 billion over three years, starting in 1982.

Donlan conferred Sunday with Chuck Sullivan, owner of the New England Patriots and chairman of the owners' executive committee.

Asked if he felt the best interests of the league were being served in Donlan's rejecting Kegel's proposal to restart the talks, Sullivan replied: "Absolutely. The meetings we've had were a waste of time. They created feelings in the fans and players that something was happening when, in fact, nothing was happening."

Fans, Team Are Mutual Boosters — Miles Apart

SEATTLE — Players on the University of Washington team were inspired by an enthusiastic crowd, and about 200 fans rushed onto the field and tore down the goalposts here after Washington State 17-13, Saturday night.

Not much on in any of that — except that the game was played in Tempe, Arizona.

Nearly 13,000 fans crowded into the Huskies Stadium here to watch the game on closed-circuit TV screens. And speakers placed next to the Huskies' bench at Sun Devil Stadium in Tempe relayed the noise generated by the rooters back home.

Washington received special approval to telecast the game, because Arizona State is on NCAA probation and is forbidden to appear on live television this season.

The victory put Washington one step away from the Pacific-10 Conference championship, and its third consecutive trip to the Rose Bowl.

NHL Standings

Wales Conference				Patrick Division			
N.Y. Islanders	1	24	1	Philadelphia 76ers	1	27	1
Pittsburgh	2	23	2	New York	2	27	1
Washington	3	22	3	New Jersey	3	26	2
Pittsburgh	4	21	4	Washington	4	23	3
New York	5	20	5	New York	5	22	4
Adams Division				Sunset Division			
Montreal	1	24	1	Philadelphia 76ers	1	27	1
Boston	2	23	2	Los Angeles	2	27	1
Quebec	3	22	3	Phoenix	3	26	2
Buffalo	4	21	4	Golden State	4	23	3
Hartford	5	20	5	Portland	5	22	4

French Team Is Named For Final of Davis Cup

PARIS — Yannick Noah, Henri Leconte, Thierry Tulasne and Gilles Moretton were named Monday to the French team that will face the United States in the Davis Cup final Nov. 26-28 in Grenoble.

Jean-Paul Lotz, who announced the team, said Noah will play in the singles as well as in the doubles with Leconte. The decision on who will be the second singles player will be made next week. Lotz said, adding that the candidates are Leconte and Tulasne.

Ottawa, Winnipeg Gain CFL's Divisional Finals

HAMILTON, Ontario — Backup quarterback Kevin Starkey and running back Skip Walker led the Ottawa Rough Riders to a 30-20 upset victory over the Hamilton Tiger-Cats here Sunday, advancing Ottawa to the finals of the Canadian Football League's Eastern Division playoffs.

In the Western Division semifinal, the Winnipeg Blue Bombers sent the Calgary Stampeders packing with a 24-3 home-field victory.

In next Sunday's divisional finals, Ottawa will face the Argonauts in Toronto while Winnipeg will take on the Eskimos in Edmonton, Alberta. The survivors will meet in Toronto a week later for the league championship.

This is the second straight year that Coach George Brancato has brought an underdog Ottawa team into Ivor Wynne Stadium and stunned Hamilton. Last season's upset came in the Eastern final.

For Ottawa, which has not won a regular-season contest from Hamilton in the last two years, it was the fifth playoff victory in a row over their Eastern rivals. The Tiger-Cats' last post-season win over Ottawa came during a home-and-home series in 1972, the year they last won the Grey Cup.

The Rough Riders, who finished third in the East with a 5-11 record, trailed, 17-3, at half-time against heavily-favored Hamilton, which finished second in the East behind Toronto with an 8-7-1 mark.

Walker, with the help of a charged-up offensive line, carried the ball 30 times for a record 253 yards, eclipsing the previous league playoff mark of 204 set by Saskatchewan's George Reed in the 1967 Western final at Calgary.

Walker, the CFL's leading rusher, turned in the third-best single-game performance ever by a running back in league history. "I don't think I have anything to prove to anybody," said Walker, 28, of his performance. "I just

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